

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	April 7	Hankow	May 9
San Francisco	13	Yokohama	6
Hongkong	May 6	Nagasaki	8
Tientsin	7	Foochow	5

Shanghai mail advices of 1st April were received in London on the 5th May.

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The North-China Herald.

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

FROM time to time during the year it is our habit to make a *précis* of the quarterly returns issued by the Foreign Customs in China, and there would necessarily be much repetition if we were to attempt to go through the figures again when the handsome annual volume of Returns comes into our hands. That volume is invaluable for permanent use for reference and comparison; and it is farther valuable for the remarks of each Commissioner that it contains on the trade of his port for the year. Mr. Montgomery at Newchwang explains that the falling-off in 1892 of some Tls. 700,000 was a decline from a year which was itself some Tls. 2,600,000 above the highest record. That there should be a reaction from such abnormal activity was only natural, and the reaction was augmented by the rumours of disturbances on the borders of Mongolia and the high price of silver in relation to copper cash. The total revenue collected was over 6 per cent. less than in 1891, and over 12 per cent. more than in 1890, the export duties being the largest ever collected. This last increase was mainly due to the failure of the bean crops in Japan and Corea, and the scarcity of fish manure, which necessitated a large export of beans and beancake to Japan. There was a general decline in the import of foreign goods, which is easily accounted for by the excessive import in 1891. Beyond the facts that Great Britain did 49.55 per cent. of the carrying trade of the year, Germany coming next with 25.14 per cent.; and that gold to the value of Tls. 725,700 was exported; there is little more to notice to this report. We have been in the habit of adding the tables of net values of imports and exports, which conclude every

Commissioner's report; but they are of no practical value, as they take no notice of that portion—often a large one—of the trade of the port that passes through the native Custom house. In the case of Newchwang, Mr. Montgomery tells us that in the Tientsin trade there were employed 195 junks, in the southern trade 512 junks, and in the Shantung trade 160 junks, all of above 600 piculs burden. How many voyages they made in a year, is not stated. The net table already referred to shows that the imports were valued at Tls. 6,670,929, and the exports at Tls. 10,288,569. There was a net import of treasure to the value of Tls. 318,961; but how the balance was adjusted is not suggested.

Tientsin had a chequered history in 1892, according to Mr. Detring. The revenue collected was the largest on record, though the net value of the trade fell off by Tls. 1,721,685. While the native dealer in exports and the foreign exporter did well, the importer was handicapped by a constantly falling exchange, and droughts and floods in the provinces which draw their supplies of foreign goods from Tientsin. These natural calamities have caused a scarcity of money in Shansi, Honan, and Chihli which is no doubt partly the cause of the decline in the deliveries of manufactures this year; the money that would ordinarily have been spent in English and American cottons has to go to buy rice and millet. These calamities, however, do not interfere with the products which Tientsin exports, and of this trade Mr. Detring says: "an increase of Hk. Tls. 858,957 in the value of exports justifies all that has been predicted as to the ever-increasing importance of Tientsin among the produce marts of the world. Taken all round, the Export trade of 1892 carried on nominally—as far as its chief staples are concerned—with Shanghai, but actually with a yearly widening sphere of demand in Europe and America, has been a very satisfactory one." There is an idea that North China and the country to the north of it, Mongolia, are a kind of desert, scantily populated and unproductive, and yet they produced almost inexhaustible supplies of skins, goats' wool, camels' wool, and sheep's wool, while the region nearer Tientsin furnishes strawbraid to meet any demand. Mr. Detring's detailed remarks on this business are well worth reading. Further on, he notices the diminished

export of treasure, which is "coincident with the short arrival of foreign goods and rice from Shanghai," and also with the increase in the volume of exports. In his miscellaneous remarks, Mr. Detring notices, while on the subject of railways, that the Chinese are unrivalled in the skill which they display in throwing up earthworks. This proficiency they no doubt owe to the practice that they have had in the great sea and river walls which are found all over the Empire. The table of net values of imports and exports puts the imports for the year at Tls. 26,505,316, and the exports at Tls. 7,212,018. The balance of trade was partly adjusted by the net export of treasure to the value of Tls. 3,767,445.

At Chefoo there was, as at Tientsin, a marked increase in exports, partly no doubt to be attributed to the decline in exchange. The import of cotton goods is affected by the cheapness and abundance of Indian yarn, and the import of that was in its turn affected by the too constant obstacle, Yellow River floods and consequent distress. The exports worthy of special consideration, Mr. Carrall tells us, are yellow and wild raw silk, pongees, and straw braid. Of these, silk did very well, pongees did very well where the quality was kept up, and braid did well, the quality being favourable, but in this there is still room for improvement. Mr. Carrall condenses the flood news of the year in the following paragraph, which is worth quoting:—

"In the latter part of the year floods and locusts did great damage in some districts, but the Yellow River floods, though higher and wider than in 1889, caused less distress, the crops of *kaolian* everywhere standing well above the water. Early in September the river burst its south embankment about 20 miles east of Chinan Fu, flooding the different districts to the east on to the sea, and uniting with the Hsiao-ching river, destroyed the excavations and embankments along the latter as far as the city of Chouping. . . . Early in the autumn six or seven breaks occurred in the Grand Canal on its west side, between Tientsin and Linching, where a large stream, some miles in width, flowed northwards, inundating parts of the district of Changho, Kucheng, Kuantao, Hsiaching, Ehsien, Chingchou, and Wucheng, all on the borders of Chihli, causing widespread misery."

The net imports at Chefoo in 1892 were valued at Tls. 7,465,319, and the net exports at Tls. 5,774,448. There was also a net export of treasure to the value of Tls. 1,928,891.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 1st April arrived here on the 6th inst., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Océanien*.

The American mail ex *City of Peking*, with dates from San Francisco to the 13th

ult., arrived here on the 9th inst., by the N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Natal*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE COUNTRY PLEASED.

London, 4th May.

The newspapers are full of warm congratulations on the Royal Betrothal.

THE CITY ON HOME RULE.

There has been a great anti-Home Rule meeting at the Guildhall. Two thousand stockbrokers marched thither, and it was resolved that the Sheriffs should present a Petition against the Bill at the Bar of the House of Commons.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

London, 5th May.

At the request of the United States Belgium has issued invitations for the re-opening of the Monetary Conference on the 30th instant.

ANOTHER MELBOURNE BANK STOPPED.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia has suspended payment, owing to a run, but will be reconstructed.

THE EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT.

London, 7th May.

There has been a Labour Demonstration in Hyde Park at which some sixty thousand were present, and they passed a resolution in favour of the Eight Hours Movement.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS IN BERLIN.

The Reichstag having rejected the Army Bill proposed by the Government, by a majority of forty-eight, has been dissolved by the Emperor.

The New Elections are fixed for the 15th of June next.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The re-opening of the International Monetary Conference is postponed till November next.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

London, 8th May.

The House of Commons has begun the committee stage of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone has declined to state whether Government adheres to the clause dealing with the retention of Irish members at Westminster.

MICHAEL DAVITT HAS RESIGNED.

Mr. Michael Davitt has resigned his seat for North-East Cork owing to his bankruptcy.

A NOTE OF ALARM.

The Russian Press considers that the rejection of the German Army Bill endangers the peace of Europe as the check may induce Germany to seek diversion in foreign complications.

ANOTHER MELBOURNE BANK STOPPED.

London, 9th May.

The Bank of Victoria has suspended.

[The Bank of Victoria, Ltd., was established in 1852. It had a paid-up capital of £600,000, and a reserve of £235,000. The £5 shares stood in October last at £93.10, and the last dividend was 12% with a bonus.—Ed.]

PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Home Rule debate is attended with much heat, the Opposition resenting the Government closing an amendment affirming the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. The amendment was rejected.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Redmond to substitute the word "Parliament" for "legislature" was rejected by 466 against 40 votes.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

London, 10th May.

The Imperial Institute was opened in brilliant weather: thousands lined the route and the Queen drove in an open carriage drawn by six cream-coloured horses. There was a splendid military and naval display, including detachments from India and the Colonies. The great hall of the Institute was an imposing and gorgeous spectacle. The Queen, in reply to the address of the Prince of Wales, recognised the Institute as a fitting symbol of the unity of the Empire.

There was a great ovation given to the Duke of York and Princess May, who drove to the Institute together.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1893.					Rainfall in inches
Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.		
May 5	57° 0	57° 0	70° 2	...	...
" 6	60° 2	60° 2	68° 0	...	...
" 7	58° 0	58° 0	67° 8	...	...
" 8	57° 0	57° 0	74° 8	...	...
" 9	55° 0	55° 0	66° 5	...	0.58
" 10	53° 5	53° 5	73° 0	...	0.03
" 11	55° 5	55° 5	74° 2	...	...

1892.					Rainfall in inches.
Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.		
May 5	56° 0	56° 0	68° 0	...	...
" 6	55° 0	55° 0	79° 8	...	...
" 7	58° 1	58° 1	76° 4	...	...
" 8	64° 8	64° 8	83° 3	...	0.12
" 9	61° 3	61° 3	63° 6	...	...
" 10	55° 7	55° 7	72° 3	...	...
" 11	52° 8	52° 8	73° 0	...	...

Sicawei weather report, Friday, 5th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday there was a centre of low barometric pressures over central Japan with another centre of low pressures in the N.W. of China, and pressures of moderate elevation over S. China. Upon the whole coast the winds blew in gentle breezes from rather variable directions. This morning the barometer is nearly stationary at 3mm. above the normal height, but it has apparently commenced to fall. Fine weather still probable; upon the whole coast moderate breezes varying from S.E. to S.W.—Saturday, 6th May, 10 a.m.: The high barometric pressures which prevailed over China have rapidly passed to the E. Yesterday the barometer fell at Shanghai, where it has resumed its normal height; it fell also, but slightly, on the S. coast, where moderate breezes from the N.E. still prevailed. Probably light breezes from the S.E. on the S. coast; rainy weather at Shanghai.—Sunday, 7th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday high barometric pressures over Japan, and moderate pressures over China. Since last evening the barometer is rising again at

Shanghai, and is again at about 3 mm. (0.12 in.) above its normal height. Light breezes yesterday, varying from S.E. to S.W. over all the coast. Moderate to light breezes will prevail again to-day over the S. coast.—Monday, 8th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the height of the barometer was nearly normal upon the whole coast with light breezes varying from the N.E. to S.E. Since yesterday the barometer has fallen rather rapidly at Shanghai. There appears to be a centre of depression to the W. which should pass the coast this evening or to-morrow. The S.E. wind appears likely to become stronger, and the N. wind following the passage of the centre will probably be lighter.—Tuesday, 9th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer fell over the whole coast of China, principally at Shanghai. The centre of a small depression reported yesterday to the W. appears to have passed very near to Shanghai, travelling towards the E. and should this evening reach the S.W. coast of Japan. This morning the barometer was rising somewhat rapidly, and the weather at Shanghai seems likely to be fine.—Wednesday, 10th May, 10 a.m.—The last depression, after having passed close to Shanghai, turned towards the N.E., and is probably over the N. of Japan. The barometer continues to rise at Shanghai, and this morning was 4 mm. (0.16) above normal height. In the straits of Formosa the barometer commenced yesterday evening to recover, and the winds remain light. The Manila Observatory has reported another centre of depression over the China sea. Fine weather probable at Shanghai; on the S. coast light breezes from the N.E.—Thursday, 11th May, 10 a.m.: The depression reported yesterday over the N. of Japan, travelled towards the E.; another centre of low pressure existed at the same time to the N. of China causing a somewhat marked fall of the barometer at Tientsin. The barometer has meanwhile continued to rise fairly rapidly at Shanghai; it rose fairly rapidly in the S. where the winds from the N.E. remained fairly weak. Fine weather at Shanghai probable; upon the S. coast light breezes from varying directions, generally the N.E.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in April was 49.93, the average maximum 66.21, and the mean 58.07 against 50.16, 64.91, and 57.54 respectively, in the same month of 1892. The rainfall in April was 2.67 inches, and rain fell measurably on 11 days, against 4.85 inches and 12 days in April, 1892, and an average of 3.44 inches and 11.4 days for the 10 years 1883-92.

Dr. Stuebel, Consul-General for Germany, succeeds Mr. J. A. Leonard as Senior Consul.

M. Dubail, the new French Consul-General, arrived on Saturday by the *Océanien*.

Mr. W. T. Lay, who has returned from leave, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at Kiukiang, and Mr. J. O. P. Bland has been assigned to the Shanghai office.

Mr. E. Gumpert has been appointed Arbitrator for the present season by the Hankow Tea Guild.

The Secretary of Lloyd's has received from the Director of the Hongkong Observatory, a copy of a letter he has addressed to Captain A. G. Froude, the secretary of the Shipmasters' Society, with reference to a wish expressed that the Government would take in hand the matter of setting out the best routes in the China Seas. The director writes that such investigations are in progress at the Observatory. Observations are collected on board ships at Hongkong, and so soon as sufficient data are collected they will serve for the construction of maps showing the most probable values of the meteorological elements in each square degree between Singapore and 180 deg. E., and between lat. 0 deg. and 45 deg. N.

A telegram from Hankow announces that the first teas of the season from the Hukuang provinces arrived at that port on Sunday, the 7th inst. Only a small quantity, however, came, owing, it has been reported, to the small number of chazees who have so far made their appearance at Hankow. The market opened on Monday, but much to the disappointment of buyers, the teas produced by the tea hongs turned out to be of an inferior quality. Sellers are evidently holding back. The market for Kiukiang teas was opened by Russian buyers on Friday.

H.E. Tê Hsing, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, left this for Tientsin on Wednesday morning by the *Hsingfeng*.

Yuan, the new Taotai of Wuhu, appointed by the Throne from Peking to be the successor of H.E. Yang Ju, arrived here from Tientsin on Tuesday morning by the *Hsingfeng*.

H.E. Yang Ju, Chinese Envoy to the United States, Spain and Peru, who arrived at this port on Sunday afternoon per steamer *Hsingfeng*, is now staying at the "Ming-li" hotel in the Rue de Consulat, near the French bund.

Taotai Nieh, as Chief of the civil officials in the native city, and Colonel Liao, as head of the military, gave a banquet with theatricals on Sunday to H.E. Tê Hsing, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, at the Temple of the Queen of Heaven on North Honan Road.

It is not often that we hear now-a-days of Chinese officials of their own motion improving the means of communication in the country under their charge, and therefore our Shantung correspondent's letter in another column will be read with more than ordinary interest.

We are informed that the Customs duties at Vladivostok have recently been raised very considerably, the duty on a box of soap worth \$2 being now the equivalent of about Ts. 6. It appears that there was a large stock of this luxury at the Russian port, and it is now being shipped back to Chinese and Japanese ports.

H.E. Tê Hsing, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, paid a private visit to the Cotton Cloth Mills at Yangtzepoo on Tuesday and we are told that the manager of the Mills, T'ang Taotai, barely had time to put on his official robes to meet the illustrious visitor, so suddenly had he come, without notification of any sort.

Owing to causes best known to the officials themselves, the grand naval review that was announced for the 30th ult. at Lake T'ien-shan, Quinsan, has been postponed to either the 14th or 15th instant. For this purpose we hear that Colonel Liao of this city who is to hold the review will start for Quinsan on the 12th inst.

The bulletin board hung up at the gates of the *yamen* of the Provincial Treasurer at Kiangning announces that Ting Ch'ang-sung, the gaol warden who was in charge of the alleged *Kolao Hui* suicide, Li Hsien-mow, was deposed from his post on the 3rd instant and that another official had been sent to take his place.

A Peking telegram announces the intention of H.I.M. the Emperor to spend the coming hot months at Yuan-ming-yuan, and that already the post houses and courier stations that had fallen into ruins during the last reign and the latter part of this have been rebuilt and occupied by a large staff for the transmission of memorials and despatches from Peking to the Summer Palace.

A Kirin telegram states that the preliminary work of levelling the projected line of railway from Shanhaikuan to Kirin was completed on the 6th instant. As the rails are already being laid at Shanhaikuan and work is progressing rapidly, we should not be surprised to hear that by the summer of next year it will be possible to travel from Tientsin to Kirin as easily as in Europe.

On the birthday anniversary of Madame Ts'ai, wife of Mr. Ts'ai, the Mixed Court Magistrate, last Friday, the four theatrical troupes of this Settlement sent a number of their best actors to the *yamen* "to present a few plays in honour of the occasion." The offer was accepted and Mr. Ts'ai invited all those who had come to congratulate him, to dine and enjoy the spectacle.

Grave fears are being entertained at Canton by the high provincial authorities, writes a correspondent, of a famine this year in Kuangchow Fu and Tsaoching Fu owing to the incessant rains that have been inundating these two prefectures for the last twenty days. To make matters worse, the weather in consequence of the rains has become so cold that it almost seems to be a repetition of the cold "snap" of last winter.

A private letter from Peking informs us that in the suite of H.E. Yang Ju, the new Chinese Envoy to the United States, Spain, and Peru, are two young Manchus named Shou-ting and Feng-sheng who have been specially deputed by the Board of Admiralty to travel through the three countries above named and make an exhaustive report on their military and naval resources, as well as the political, social and religious condition of the people.

A Wuhu correspondent writes that differences have arisen between the men employed on the cargo boats which carry rice from the steamers to the shore, and the Rice Guild, on the subject of wages. The men demanded higher pay and struck work. An agreement was come to, but the dispute broke out afresh, and the Guild endeavouring to introduce outside men to do the work, the displaced *employés* resorted to violence. The trade is now practically at a stand-still, the river front being piled up with bags of rice breast-high.

A report from Wenchow concerning the opening of this year's tea season states that tea buyers have returned from the hills disappointed, as very little good tea can be found there; but inferior as the quality is this year, the price is dearer, black tea of the ordinary sort being unpurchasable under forty-five to fifty dollars per picul, while the best kinds have gone up to ninety dollars or thereabouts. To make matters worse the Yuanshan tea districts have only produced one-third the usual crop of former years.

It is reported at the Land office in the native city that in the marking out of the Hongkong limits the size of that Settlement will be, when everything has been settled, over 3,000 *mow* smaller than the original limits marked out by Mr. G. F. Seward, the United States Consul-General in 1865, which contained a total area of over 10,000 *mow*.—We understand that a give-and-take line has been settled by which the American Settlement is enlarged at the western end, on the Swochow Creek, and reduced at the eastern end, on the Yangtzepoo Creek.

A Peking telegram received on Monday informs us that the Tsungli Yamen had received telegraphic despatches from H.E. Yang Wen-shao, Governor-General of the Yunkuei provinces, to the effect that that official had received an urgent memorial from the sub-prefect of Tungyü, on the borders of Yunnan and Burma, complaining of the encroachments of a party of British soldiers who had arrived at a place called Situng, within that officer's jurisdiction, "that they had set up telegraph poles there, and in all probability looked like settling down at Situng for good."

A native paper states that Chinese living near the Bubbling Well have petitioned the Shanghai magistrate against a foreigner living in the vicinity, who has been in the habit of firing at a target with rifles and other fire-arms. Many of the bullets are alleged to have scattered into the road or against the fences of Chinese houses near, in one instance even breaking through the roof of a house some distance off. The magistrate

has reported the matter to the Taotai, who, we believe, has notified the *doyen* of the Consular body about the case.

H.E. Yang Ju, the new Chinese Envoy to the United States, Spain and Peru, left this for Nanking on Wednesday morning by the *Tatung* to receive his instructions from H.E. Liu K'un-yi, the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang. On his return from Nanking his Excellency will stop for a few days at Wuhu to settle the financial matters of his former post with his successor Yuan Taotai, and will be accompanied by his family when he comes to Shanghai. After a round of calls on the various Consuls at this port, H.E. will proceed at once by one of the Japanese boats to Yokohama to catch the mail steamer for San Francisco.

From an interview on Wednesday with a gentleman who has for some time been connected with the North China Railways, it appears that the extension of that road through Shanhaikuan towards Manchuria will only be done as far as Kinchow; from that city branch lines will be made within one mile of Moukden, which will be made the junction whence one line to Newchwang and another to Kirin will be made. We might therefore infer from this that the latter road cannot possibly be finished for two or three years yet to come, and that the telegram published by us on Wednesday about this line should be stated as having come from Kinchow and not from Kirin.

H.E. Wang Chi-ts'iao, the new Literary Chancellor for Fukien province, who has been stopping at a Chinese hotel in this Settlement ever since his arrival here from the North, has, we hear, engaged cabins for himself and suite on board the *Haeschin*, which is advertised to leave for Foochow on Wednesday morning. Owing to the peculiar and delicate position of a Literary Chancellor, his Excellency has kept remarkably quiet and retired these few days, having even refused to receive the visits of the local authorities, in order to prevent any chance of being asked favours on behalf of a possible relative, brother, or son, who may be brought to him at some point in his official tour throughout the province.

We are informed that H.E. Nieh Taotai handed over to the French Consul-General on Monday a cheque for Tls. 29,990 odd, with the intimation that this was the amount demanded by the Messageries Maritimes Company, for damages sustained by the *Sydney* in the collision with the Chinese corvette *Kaichi* on the 11th of February last; but that as this had been paid from the pocket of Commodore Hsü, the officer in command of the *Kaichi*, himself, his Excellency asked to be allowed to suggest that this matter should be brought to the notice of the Directors at Marseilles who might, under the circumstances, make certain allowances, and return a portion of this money to Commodore Hsü, who had been at great inconvenience in raising the amount.

We understand that of the above sum Tls. 7,500 represents damage to cargo in the steamer at the time.

A wealthy landed proprietor of Soochow, curious to know how many roving Buddhist monks—monks who are not attached to any monastery—there were in that city, posted a placard the other day, in one of the principal thoroughfares of Soochow, notifying that he would dispense alms to wandering monks in a large and ancient monastery near the Governor's *yamen*. On the day named there appeared dirty, ragged and beggarly-looking votaries of Buddha to the number of 2,343, who each came to claim his portion of 100 cash and four *ma-t'ao*, or meat balls rolled up in steamed dough, as well as a meal of boiled rice and vegetables at the rate of fifty cash per man. The donor's curiosity has now been satisfied, but his thirst after knowledge cost him over \$350.

Li, Taotai of Chungking, who at one time was Secretary of Legation at Washington

during the term of H.E. Chang Ts'io-yé, seems to have brought back with him some useful western ideas when he returned home about three years ago, for, upon being appointed Taotai of Chungking last year he at once set to work building various kinds of schools amongst which is the English school for the study of Western Arts and Sciences—the first in the history of Szechuan. Now we hear of another innovation on Western principles which is the establishment of a free library. There are none but standard works of reference and approved classical books in the new library, and the poor students of Chungking and surrounding towns are loud in their praises of the new Taotai.

A Shansi letter from the famine districts states that, roughly speaking, nearly half a million men, women, and children will be starved to death shortly if the reliefs in grain that have already been subscribed be not forthcoming soon. *Apocryphos* of the famine, a Peking correspondent tells us the following anecdote of H.I.M. the Emperor. The other day, the President of the Board of Revenue informed His Majesty that the cost for transport of each picul of rice from Peking to Kueihua-ch'eng, short as the distance was, was two taels, so that the 20,000 piculs his Majesty desired to be sent on at once would alone cost Tls. 40,000. His Majesty exclaimed in a loud voice: "Oh! what a pity it is we have no railways there. Not only would transport then cost almost nothing, but we might avoid having famines altogether."

It will no doubt be remembered that the Indo-China S.N. Co. and the China Navigation Co. protested strongly last year against the attempt made by H.E. Li Hung-chang to give a monopoly of the carriage of rice to Tientsin to the China Merchants' S.N. Co., by refusing to shippers by the other companies the *huchao*, or permits for the duty-free export of grain, formerly granted to all steamers alike. Mr. O'Connor's remonstrances to the Tsungli Yamen have ended in its having been ordered that no *huchao* are in future to be granted at all, which is causing, we understand, much dissatisfaction to the shippers and to local officials, to whom the privilege of granting these passes was of obvious value. It is stated, however, by Chinese here interested in the matter that the Chinese authorities have no intention for this year at least, of abolishing the free pass or *huchao* system for the transport of rice to the Northern ports in Chinese bottoms; nor is it likely that this will be so, while there are so many famines in different parts of the Empire.

Friday last being the Summer Solstice, every Chinaman was supposed to take out the large firewood-weighing family scale or, if he had not one himself, borrow his neighbour's and weigh each and every member of the family, from the patriarch to the infant. The Summer Solstice is the grand weighing-day for humanity within the borders of the Middle Kingdom. The custom is a very old one, and in this part of China there is a superstition that being weighed in one's summer costume for the occasion, with a green, raw apricot pinned somewhere within the depths of one's hair, is a sure preventative of sickness in the summer months, and that it also keeps one awake during the drowsy hours of a hot sultry summer afternoon. Especially is this valued by Ah Sing, who is anxious to keep the *Tungka's* punkah going in the office, or to Ah Foh, the 'ricsha coolie, who otherwise would have to go through desperate conflicts with his optics, after a perspiring run, in order to guard the cushions of his vehicle against the light fingers of a passing thief.

The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure of the business

even with the extra charge of 30 cents a word. The public, however, have found that the Helampo route is as speedy and accurate as the older routes, and the cable companies have found their monopoly seriously threatened. The new Convention, as we hinted a little while ago, has become a rod for their own backs, and it is rumoured that in their efforts to retain their monopoly they have succeeded in stopping the connection between the Chinese and the Russian lines at Helampo since the 28th ult., against which, of course, the Chinese Telegraph Administration has vigorously protested. It is represented, indeed, that the connection at Helampo has been broken by the breaking-up of the ice in the Amoor, and if this is true, the Cable companies are to be congratulated on the valuable assistance that they have received on this occasion from the climate.

Some time last winter, the likin officials at Hankow sent to the Chinese authorities of this port specimens of Yunnan, Szechuan and Kueichow opium with the request that some competent person should be engaged to make analyses and to report generally. An exhaustive report has been drawn up, from which we extract the following:—Yunnan opium is in every way the best of the three. This drug when roasted for smoking proved itself to be soft and pliant, of a rich brown colour, a "fat" flavour, and very palatable to the taste. Six taels weight and five mace of morphine were extracted from one hundred taels of the drug. Next in order is the Szechuan opium which is of dark colour, turned hard when roasted for the pipe-bowl, but on the whole tasted palatable. "Old Szechuan" gave six taels and two mace weight of morphine to the hundred taels of raw opium, while "New Szechuan" only produced five taels, seven mace and five candareens. The last on the list is the Kueichow opium, which is of a dull black colour, hard when roasted, is strong and of inferior taste. Only four taels of morphine were extracted from one hundred taels of the raw drug.

A Nanking correspondent writes as follows:—H.E. Liu K'un-yi has received a communication from Shên Ping-ch'ên, the Governor of Anhui, requesting his Excellency's sanction to a set of regulations "for the better government of the Yangtze traffic on board the steamers of the three companies." It is proposed to place one petty military officer and four soldiers on each steamer, permanently, who ostensibly are to act as a kind of police against the raids of the numerous light-fingered gentry who travel up and down the river in these steamers; but really, according to our correspondent, for the purpose of arresting stray members of the much persecuted *Kolao Hui* who may be travelling in the boats of the three companies. For the money wherewith to pay these officers and men it is intended to ask the managers of the three companies at Shanghai to deduct two or three cash out of every dollar they collect as passage-money, "by which means," continues Hsü Taotai of the Wuhu Likin Office, the framer of these regulations, "about a thousand dollars a month might be collected to recoup the expenses of these men." It is not known what H.E. Liu K'un-yi intends to do in the matter.

The remains of H.E. P'an Chiün-wên, late Fantai of Fukien, were brought from Foochow to this port on Saturday afternoon by the steamer *Haeschin* which is moored alongside the Kinleeyuen Wharves. The local authorities such as Nieh Taotai, Colonel Liao, the Marine Sub-prefect Liu, &c., did not make their appearance on board until Sunday morning when the ceremonies relating to the sacrifices for the dead were gone through. The funeral procession left the steamer at about 10 o'clock on Monday morning; and after going through the French and English Settlements marched westward to the suburbs of the West gate and the coffin was placed in the Anhui guild. The military escort

consisting of nearly 200 men was furnished by detachments from the Taotai's guards, the Shanghai garrison, and from the regiments at the Kiangnan Arsenal, of which the son of the deceased official, P'an Taotai, is the Chief Director. The chief mourners were P'an Taotai, his brother, and two grandsons of the deceased. All the local mandarins of the city and vicinity attended, and their number could not have been less than three hundred, including the expectant officials. The funeral paraphernalia was the usual one on such occasions, which was "grand" in the Chinese sense, but having been already often described before, we will not inflict on our readers a repetition of them.

A correspondent writing from Canton gives the following account of some new coal and iron mines in the vicinity of that city:—A certain wealthy Chinese who owns considerable property at Lungmun Hsien, Dragon's Gate, a district belonging to the metropolitan prefecture of Kuangchow Fu, invited, last year, an English expert to visit the hills lying at the back of Lungmun city and report upon the prospects of their mineral resources. The expert returned with such glowing accounts of the richness of the coal beds and iron deposits of the district that his friend, the wealthy proprietor, determined to petition H.E. Li Han-chang for the privilege of creating a mining company to open up and develop the resources of the whole district. H.E. the Viceroy granted exceptional terms to the petitioner to work them, allowing him three years before paying a single cent to the Government as a royalty. Five "points" in the hills having been selected and purchased lately from the natives at a comparatively trifling sum by the promoter, offices at Lungmun and Canton have been opened, the first to control the mines and the last for the purpose of selling shares to would-be mine owners, and also to be used as a general agency for the sale of the output. The shares are to be Tls. 50 each with a first call of Tls. 20, the balance to be called for as time and circumstances may require.

It seems that such Hunan "tracts" as we noticed in another column have been doing harm already at Yangchow, at least, as a telegram received by us on Tuesday from that city will testify. It is to the effect that Tsao Taotai, the Head Commissioner for Yangchow of the "Department of Public Safety," as the words *Pao Chia Chiu* really mean, having lately heard that the rowdies of that city had been disseminating the old story against foreigners, the missionaries and their founding institutions, that official immediately sent his soldiers and spies throughout Yangchow and suburbs to arrest the mischief-makers. As soon as this was known, the city became quiet at once. To emphasise his measure the same official, who is to be congratulated on his promptness in stopping incipient riots, posted three days ago a proclamation in front of all the gates of Yangchow as well as in the suburbs—in fact, wherever his jurisdiction extended—calling upon people of all conditions not to give credence to the unfounded stories of rowdies and loose characters, who are anxious to create disturbances in order to get a chance of looting innocent people's property. As for the founding institutions, continues the proclamation, of the foreign missionaries, they are conducted on the same grounds of philanthropy as are Chinese institutions of a like character. People are not compelled to give their children if they themselves are averse to doing so. Persons caught, therefore, disseminating vile and false stories against these institutions and the missionaries who come to China according to treaty to open such institutions, will be punished to the full extent of the law and be severely dealt with.

If we are to judge by the reference to Mr. von Brandt in the article on "The Audience Question" in another column,

the trustworthiness of the writer leaves something to be desired; and we cannot find any sufficient ground for calling the Chêngkuangtien "the hall of the tributaries." As to M. Paasch, it is understood that he is now in durance in Germany.

News was received here on Tuesday night that the *Whampoa* from Shanghai to Newchwang, with a valuable cargo, had gone ashore on the South-east Promontory. Assistance has been sent from Chefoo and the *Chungking* left here on Wednesday night with pumping gear and other appliances for the stranded vessel. Captain Charlton, the C.N. Co.'s marine superintendent, has also gone to the wreck.

The buildings with some 58 *mow* of ground known as the Empire Brewery, Yangtzeppoo, have been sold by the liquidator of the Hall and Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd., for Tls. 55,000.

By the courtesy of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., a message was received on Monday stating that in the Interport Shooting Match, Singapore had scored 786 points. The result therefore stands Hongkong 822, Shanghai 802, Singapore 786.

The flag on the M.M. Co.'s flagstaff was at half-mast on Sunday, owing to the death of M. Simons, the President of the Company, on the 3rd of April.

The Chinese gunboats and the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamers in port on Monday dressed ship in honour of the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of Heaven, the patroness of seafaring men.

The following notice has been issued by the agent of the Messageries:—From the 1st of July next, a rate of freight of £5 per ton of 40 cubic feet will be charged on silk piece goods to Egyptian ports, Havre, Marseilles, and London.

A telegram was received from Hongkong on Tuesday afternoon, withdrawing Mr. Buxey's stud from the auction at which it was announced to be sold.

On Saturday evening a bag of mails, which was being sent on board the *Poochi* for Newchwang by the British Post Office, was stolen in transit.

According to a meteorological telegram from Manila, a centre of slight depression existed in the China Sea on Tuesday.

A meteorological telegram from Manila on Wednesday stated that there was a typhoon, the first of the season, probably near the Paracels.

Two accidents occurred on board the *Pekin* at Ningpo on Saturday. In one case a Chinese passenger fell down the hold and was brought up bleeding and insensible, and in the other case, which occurred about an hour afterwards, a Buddhist priest fell down the same hatchway and was killed.

The work of cleaning out and deepening the native city moat and the ditches inside the walls commenced on Friday.

The first three prizes in the Manila Lottery this month have fallen to numbers 3,791, 9,949, and 9,299.

There must be a large number of people in Shanghai and indeed in China who will be glad to have photographic memorials of the Centenary Performance by the A.D.C. last March, and to them we can heartily recommend the series of photographs of *The Tale of Tell Re-told*, taken and now published by the Shanghai Photo-Enlarging Company. Of these the Company has sent us fifteen of cabinet size and three large ones, excellently taken and mounted. Here we have in cabinet size, in very habit as they appeared, actually living if only those lips had language, Tell and Emma; Gesler, Emma, and Rosetta in two positions; the arrogant Gesler alone, dressed in a little brief authority and exaggerated doublet and trunk hose; Albert and Rosetta, the latter the most charming of lady-actors, in their skirt dance in two positions, both delightful; Young Augustus as *prima ballerina*; Emma rebuking Rosetta; Erni imploring Rosetta for one kind look, a charming composition; Maid Marian; and Albert as Mr. 'Euery 'Awkins in two positions. In the large

group of seven of the principal characters, Rosetta is not quite so happily caught, but Emma, Gesler, Sarnem and Albert come out uncommonly well; while the two large pictures of the *ballet*, with the scenery and all the accessories, are pictures as well as photographs, and do the greatest credit to the members of the *ballet* themselves, as well as to the Photo-Enlarging Company.

We have received from Paris the first number of a very original monthly illustrated journal of 8 pages in large quarto form, called *Le Cœur*, the subscription to which within the limits of the postal union is 5 francs for 6 months. It is a journal of esoterism, and of literature, science, and art from the esoteric point of view, as the very singular design on the cover by M. Antoine de la Rochefoucauld, and the detached photogravure of an oil painting by the same artist from the *Salon des Indépendants* indicate. There is a pretty song with music by Maurice Boukay, and a stirring sonnet "*Pas de repos, mon cœur!*," which relieve the mysticism of much of the prose.

Travelling has been defined as an inevitable evil to be incurred by those who have to go somewhere else; but those who get a copy of *The Luxury of Modern Travel*, No. 1 of the "Four-track Series," issued by the New York Central Railway Co., beautifully illustrated with views and plans, will conclude that on the leading railway of the United States, travel has become a delight in itself, not merely as a means. These through trains really "furnish practically all the luxuries of home or club," and those who have only travelled on European railways have no idea of the perfection that has been reached in America, and is represented in this little pamphlet.

We have received a copy of the *Minutes of Annual Meeting and Report for 1892* of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. It is a valuable compilation for reference, but there is no need to notice it at length, as most of its contents have already appeared in our columns. The perusal of the report and the correspondence that accompanies it would convince the most sceptical that there is not only constant work for a Chamber of Commerce to do here, but that it is promptly, well, and where possible successfully done.

The *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* has published in a neat pamphlet of 40 pages, edited by Mr. B. R. A. Navarra, under the title "*Abschieds-Feierlichkeiten zu Ehren Sr. Exc. Herrn von Brandt*," a reprint of its account of the wedding and departure, and of the festivities incidental thereto, of the late German Minister to Peking. It is a pleasant memento of a most valuable public servant, whose sacrifice at the hands of an absurd regulation is a great loss to Germany in China, and is illustrated by a small photograph of Mr. von Brandt.

We have to thank the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate-General of Customs for a copy of the *Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1892*, containing in a handsome volume of 692 pages the Reports and Statistics for each port, with the Reports and Statistics for Corea. The volume also includes the Kowloon report for 1891, which was received too late for publication in last year's volume. In Appendix I is given a most valuable and exhaustive index to the annual trade reports from 1864 to 1892.

From Messrs. Cassell & Co., Ltd., we have received the April parts of the *Quiver*, the *Family Magazine*, the *Saturday Journal*, and *Work*, which it is almost needless to remark, represent most varied and interesting literature. The last mentioned magazine says:—The drollery of Chinese Art is one of its most delightful features. There can be no doubt about it, that these people, with their stolid, unmoved faces, have in them a strong vein of quaint humour. The wood-carving of China is poor, though skilfully executed; but the carvings in jade and coral lac are real works of art.

They are done in open work, low-relief, and high-relief. Many of the ornaments made of lac and jade are carved in such forms as a lotus plant, with leaves and blossoms cut out of the solid mass; with fruit and branches partly detached, and bats flying from them, or other ideas naturalistically treated.

In the March issue of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, a remarkably cheap and well-written organ of philately, the subscription to which is only 1s. a year, post-free, is a first article by Mr. W. B. Thornhill on "The Stamps of Shanghai." In the course of it the author remarks: "I, for one, think Shanghai stamps most interesting as offering some reward for a careful study," but he appears to have found it very difficult to get any information here about them, though he says: "The local post-master at Shanghai wrote to me in reply to some queries I put to him, that he had taken four and a half months to gain the information necessary to answer my questions, that it had given him a lot of trouble, and he would be happy to give me the information for a consideration. I have written to ascertain what consideration is required; but as it will probably take two or three months to get his answer, and two or three more to get the information, I do not think it worth while to delay writing this paper." Even old residents here, who think they know all about the various stamps that the L.P.O. has issued from time to time, will be astonished at the number of Shanghai stamps commented on by the writer in this first paper, and we gather that some Customs' stamps are included in his list.

We have received copies of the *North Borneo Herald* for March and April of this year. The March number opens with a notice of a recently published book by Dr. Theodor Posewitz on *Borneo; its Geology and Mineral Resources*, which appears to deal chiefly with the southern and western portions of the inland. From the second article we learn that the Development Corporation has nearly 300 acres under coffee and over 200 under hemp close to Sandakan, and that the plantations are very promising, while the expense has been very small, owing mainly to the good health of the coolies on all the estates.—The Liberian coffee planted on the Segaliud is doing so well that a sample of it has been selected by the Commissioner of Lands for exhibition at Chicago.—There is an interesting account of a trip to North Borneo, with a good deal of sporting news, by "E.A. O.T."—The first article in the April number is devoted to a refutation of a sensational paper in the *Detroit Free Press* on "Borneo Slavery;" but the editor mentions in a footnote that he has heard "with less surprise than regret" that the writer of this attack on North Borneo has since died in a lunatic asylum.—The establishment of a Masonic Lodge in Sandakan is noted, Capt. E. A. Burnett being the first W.M.—The rules and catalogue of the Sandakan Book Club show that the subscription is \$5 a half-year, and the total number of books 59, of which 31 are Novels, 13 Travel and Adventure, 11 Miscellaneous, and 4 Biography.—There is a very good letter on "The Silver Question" by the well-known old Shanghai hand who signs himself "Myah."—The island of Pulo Timbong has been reserved for an expected influx of Japanese agriculturists.

On Wednesday morning the *Yokohama Maru* ran into the wreck of the *Feima* at Woosung. A correspondent who witnessed the accident says: "As the *Yokohama Maru* was coming in through the *Feima* Channel at 7 a.m. she took a sheer and went straight for the only part left out of the water, namely the mast, which went flying. She went over the divers, sampan and all, though she had let go her anchor and her engines were going full speed astern. The strangest part of it is that none of the divers were drowned or hurt, and after

their boats swamped, Japanese and Chinese were seen swimming about." Apparently the *Yokohama* struck the wreck just forward of the first and original hole. We learn that divers have since examined the *Yokohama* and report that she has not even a scratch on her.

We are informed that some steps are being taken to blow up the wreck of the *Feima*.

The time of the mail brought by the *Oriental* is the fastest on record. It left London on the evening of Friday, the 7th of April, and arrived at Woosung at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 5th of May, or in about 27 days, 10 hours, allowing for the difference in time. The *Oriental's* run from Hongkong to Woosung, a distance of 811 miles, was made in 54 hours, or at the average rate of a fraction over 15 knots.

H.M.S. *Severn* left for Japan on Sunday morning. The *Caroline* is now on her way from Hongkong with the new crew for the *Esk*.

H.M.S. *Porpoise*, which arrived here on Tuesday morning, made the run down from Hankow at over 18 knots. She goes over to Japanese waters shortly. The *Redpole* left on Wednesday for Chinkiang.

H.M.S. *Esk* pays off on the 12th inst., and her crew go to Hongkong in one of the Indo-China Co.'s steamers to meet H.M.S. *Tyne* for passage to England. The *Porpoise* leaves Hankow for this soon after the *Rattler's* arrival.

The U.S. gunboat *Petrel* has arrived at Yokohama from Chemulpo.

The German gunboat *Illis* arrived at Kobe on the 3rd instant from Nagasaki.

H.M.S. *Caroline* arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yesterday.

The *Perr*, with Shanghai dates to the 7th April, arrived at San Francisco on the 2nd instant.

The *China*, with San Francisco dates to 24th April, has arrived at Yokohama, three days ahead of schedule time, and her mails may come on in the *Saikio Maru* which is due here next Tuesday.

The *Saghalien*, with the French mail, left Singapore on Wednesday at 11 a.m. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *Preussen*, with Berlin dates to 10th April, left Hongkong at 9 a.m. on Wednesday for Shanghai.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on Tuesday at 11 a.m., and left for Nagasaki at 10 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe on Tuesday at 3.30 p.m., and was to leave for Yokohama at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki yesterday at 2.30 a.m., and was to leave at 1 p.m. She may be expected to arrive at Woosung to-day at about 9 p.m.

The D.D.R. steamer *Electra* arrived at Hongkong on Monday and her Shanghai cargo comes on in the *Peiyang*.

The silk shipped per *Kobe Maru* from Shanghai on the 29th of March and sent forward from Yokohama by the *Belgie*, arrived at New York on the 30th of April.

There were 249 vessels and 17 Chinese lorchaes, entered at the Shanghai Customs last month, as follows:—British 130; Chinese 68; German 21; Japanese 16; French 5; Austrian 5; American 2; Russian 1; and Norwegian 1.

The *Alvine Seyd*, from Moji to Shanghai, reports sighting an American barque showing the letters I.N.P.W., and wishing to be reported all well. She was steering eastward. The vessel is the *Fannie Skolfield* from Shanghai to Kutchin-tzen.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 6th inst.—The Governor-General of French Indo-China has announced that his aim in life is to see a railway built traversing Cochinchina, Annam, and Tongking, from the Siamese frontier on one side to the Chinese on the other.—The *Penang Gazette* gives an account of how a Malay who was running amok was subdued by the stream from a fire engine and captured before he could do any material injury.—

The drought at Hongkong was broken by a good downpour on the night of the 28th ult.—The *Daily Press* of the 29th ult. gives a five-column account of the exhibition arranged at the City Hall, Hongkong, by the "Odd Volumes" Society.—Mr. and Mrs. von Brandt were entertained at tiffin at Hongkong at the German Club on the 30th ult., Mr. H. Hoppius being in the chair. Some seventy Germans, including a contingent from the port, were present.—The Stanley Company gave a performance of the *Nauteh Girl* at Allahabad recently, at which the native portion of the audience became greatly and unpleasantly excited, particularly when the idol appeared, and much of the dialogue had to be excised.—The old river steamer *Ooryia*, which has been lying idle for many months, has been entirely overhauled and done up, and made a trial trip on the 27th ult., preparatory to running on the Canton river. She made exactly 12½ knots.—It appears that owing to the *Oriental* being so much ahead of her time, the marine sorter missed her at Singapore, and her mail arrived at Hongkong unsorted.—According to the *Siam Free Press* matters are at a deadlock between France and Siam, though M. Pavie, the French representative, is doing his best to bring about an understanding. The Siamese were sending reinforcements up the Mekong, and nearly all the gunpowder in Singapore had been bought up for Siam. H.M.S. *Swift* had arrived at Bangkok. A hulk has been towed down to the bar, and is to be sunk there at once to prevent the entry of French vessels if hostilities break out.—Chief Justice Mr. Fielding Clarke gave judgment in Hongkong on the 1st in the case of *Fraser Smith v. the Stewards of the Jockey Club*, in favour of the plaintiff with costs.—Mr. and Mrs. de Bovis left for home by the *Yarra*.—Mr. John Madar, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Hern. Jensen & Co., was killed by a fall from his horse at Penang on the 23rd ult.—Hongkong has again a constant supply of water.—Count de Senna Fernandez, a well-known and very popular merchant at Macao, Consul for Italy and Siam, died there on the 2nd of his 71st year.—The annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce took place on the 3rd, Mr. A. G. Wood in the chair. In the course of his opening speech he mentioned that the Committee had had an interview with Mr. von Brandt on his way home, and he stated that "Mr. von Brandt took occasion to impress on the Chamber the powerful influence it, and institutions such as the China Association, with its branches, can bring to bear, and pointed out that, in agitating for an opening of the two Kuang provinces, and, through them, of Yunnan, to foreign trade and navigation, they would be undertaking a work which had good prospect of success, especially as representations on this subject might not be unfavourably received by the authorities in Peking."—The report of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., for 1892 shows a loss of \$2,147 on working account, while the total debit to profit and loss is \$302,613, the paid-up capital being \$481,340.—The new steam water-boat *Neptune* had been capsized through fouling a buoy with hawser extending a little under water, but steps were being taken to raise her.—A Russian cruiser of 1,900 tons, with 180 men, called at Port Darwin on the 21st ult. for coals and stores, on her way from the Cape of Good Hope to Manila and China.—The steamer *Irene* from Antwerp put into Hongkong on the 4th with Krupp guns and other war material for the Chinese government. She was to leave on the 5th for Weihaiwei.—The *Courier d'Haiphong* of the 27th ult. is in deep mourning for M. Alfred Daniel, a prominent engineer and contractor at Haiphong, greatly liked and respected, who died in the hospital there, after an attempt had been made to save him by transfusion of blood, on the 22nd ult.—Mr. G. W. Butt and Mr. J.

C. Nicholson have gone to Singapore as manager and sub-manager respectively of the Hongkong Bank.—The *Oriental's* run from Singapore to Hongkong was not as good as the *Stirling Castle's* record run by three hours.—In connection with the proposed railway from Singapore through the Straits Settlements to Burma, it is mentioned that fine deposits of coal have been discovered on the Tenasserim river, a little to the north of Penang.—The new lighthouse on Waglan Island, of which a full description is given in the *Daily Press* of the 6th, was to be opened on Tuesday last by Sir William and Lady Robinson. The light is a double flash every half-minute, 225 feet above the sea, visible 22 miles on a clear night. It is the first lighthouse in which the lantern is made to revolve in a vessel filled with mercury, instead of on rollers.—Capt. Beeston's recent explorations in the neighbourhood of the Segama river, British North Borneo, have resulted in the discovery of payable gold ore in considerable quantities, and Sandakan is booming again.—The Spanish Colonising Association of Paragua (Palawan) has succeeded in producing some sugar.—Mr. A. Hancock, the 50-mile professional champion walker, is at present on a visit to Hongkong, which would seem to hardly offer a sufficient field for him.—It is believed that the new governor of the Straits Settlement will be Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G., at present Governor of Natal, a retired Lieutenant of Marines.

The *Daily Press* of the 2nd inst. says:—The P. & O. steamer *Oriental* arrived last night at 6.30 o'clock bringing the English mail of 7th April. Modern steam has therefore placed Hongkong within a 24 days' journey from the old country and the performance now recorded is certainly a notable one. The *Oriental* took the mails from the Company's splendid steamer *Australia* at Colombo and has since been doing her best, and has done it well, to beat all previous records over the track. The *Australia*, from Brindisi, made 400 miles a day over the chart (in one 24 hours doing 412 miles) and the *Oriental* took up the running at a very slightly reduced speed. She left Singapore at 11 p.m. on Thursday, 27th April, and on the first complete day made 370 miles, the second 374, and the third 386 miles, the other hours of yesterday of course not being included. The actual time taken from Singapore was 3 days 19½ hours, which now stands as the record. The nearest approach to it was the performance, a year or two ago, of the sister ship *Peninsular*, which covered the distance in 3 days 23 hours 55 minutes.

The P. & O. steamer *Oriental* has not only made the "record" run between Singapore and Hongkong, but also between Brindisi and Bombay, and has thus shown that she is by far the fastest ship engaged in the Eastern trade. On this voyage the *Oriental* was chartered to take between four and five hundred troops to Malta. These she embarked on the afternoon of Thursday, 23rd March, and at once proceeded to Gravesend, where she embarked her passengers at 2 p.m. on Friday, 24th. A start was made at 2.28 p.m. and after a fine run across the Bay of Biscay. Cape Finisterre was passed at 6 p.m. on 26th March. From there to Malta, which was reached at 10.30 on March 31st, strong head winds with high seas were encountered. The departure was taken from Malta at 0.14 a.m. on 1st April and from there to Brindisi, which was reached at 6 a.m. on 2nd April, very strong head winds and high seas were again encountered. After embarking passengers and mails, Brindisi was left at 11.10 p.m. the same day. From there to Port Said, moderate to fresh winds were encountered, Port Said being reached at 3.16 p.m. on 5th April. After coaling, the *Caval* was entered at 6.28 p.m. and Suez reached at 11.42 a.m. on 6th April. Departure was taken at 0.16 p.m. and from there

till noon on the 8th fine weather was experienced, but from that time till arrival at Aden at 5.45 a.m. on the 10th unusually strong head winds with very high seas were encountered. Aden was left at 8.45 a.m. on the same day and fine weather experienced till arrival in Bombay at 11 p.m. on the 14th April, the mails being landed several hours earlier than has ever been done before. But for the strong head winds encountered in the Red Sea the *Oriental* would have arrived some hours earlier than she did. In giving the record of the *Oriental's* passage from Singapore we were slightly incorrect, giving the time of reaching Gap Rock as the time of her arrival at Hongkong. She took 3 days 21 hours from Singapore and the total length of the transit of mails from London was 23 days 16½ hours; not 24 days as stated.—*Daily Press*.

From some stray Kobe papers of the 28th ult. received on Friday we learn that the Japanese Minister at Seoul had telegraphed again that there was no more fear of trouble in Corea.

The *Yokohama Maru* brought us on Tuesday Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 3rd and Kobe the 4th inst.—Hannamatsu is to have the electric light.—The vernacular Press alleges that Treaty Revision is again engaging the Cabinet's serious attention.—The residence of Dr. C. H. H. Hall at Yokohama was broken into on the 28th ult., by a thief who secured two clocks, two overcoats, and an umbrella.—Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima gave a large ball to foreigners and Japanese at Tokio on the 29th ult.—The minimum price of Japanese silk in the last four years was \$550 per bale in 1891, the maximum \$1,015 in 1892.—The man who burgled Dr. Eldridge has been caught.—A very destructive fire occurred at Togo in Fukui Ken on the 1st.—The Yokohama tea market opened on the 28th ult., at about 15 per cent. over last year's rates.—Mr. Teruhiko Okamura, of the Middle Temple, was admitted to practise in Her Majesty's Court for Japan on the 28th ult.—Mr. H. M. Bevis has gone home on a year's leave, and Mr. David Jackson has succeeded him as Manager of the Hongkong Bank at Yokohama.—The inquest at Yokohama on the foreign sailor washed overboard in a gale from the schooner *Arietis* ended in an open verdict being returned.

According to the *Chosen Shimpō* of Ninsen, dated the 22nd instant and received by the last mail, things seem to be tranquil in Corea. The extraordinary excitement at Seoul is said to have resulted principally from exaggerated reports made to the Korean Government by the provincial authorities about the menacing attitude of the members of the *Togaku-to*. The apprehension these reports inspired was increased by anti-foreign placards which the members of the *Togaku-to* posted at night upon the doors of every foreigner in the capital. The Japanese Consul in Seoul secretly advised his nationals to send their families to Ninsen, but we do not learn how far, if at all, this advice was acted on. From the latter part of the month of March, no Korean has come near the Japanese Settlement, and trade is said to have been at a standstill for nearly a month. The Japanese residents, having obtained arms, formed themselves into companies, and were prepared for the worst. Europeans and Americans were also in a state of considerable uneasiness; they applied to the Korean Foreign Office for protection. The *Chosen Shimpō* mentions a rumour that, when the excitement in the Capital was at its height, the Korean statesmen asked the opinion of the Chinese Resident, who assured them that so long as he remained in Seoul, there was nothing to fear. The Chinese merchants in Seoul are said to have shown no sign of perturbation. With reference to the unexpectedly quiet ending of the trouble, our Ninsen contemporary mentions three causes; first, the firm attitude

manifested by the Korean Government; secondly, the speedy arrival of foreign war-vessels at Ninsen; and thirdly, dissensions among the members of the *Togaku-to* in the neighbourhood of the capital. A few of the ringleaders have been arrested in Seoul, and a notification is said to have been issued proclaiming that the other members of the party will be pardoned on condition that they renounce their evil doctrines. The ringleaders under arrest are reported to have stated to the Chief of Police their views as to the necessity of expelling foreigners and introducing reforms in the Government. With regard to the future of the *Togaku-to*, the *Chosen Shimpō* believes that, since its members are really powerful, it will sooner or later cause serious trouble to the Korean Government.—*Japan Mail*.

The *London & China Express* of the 31st of March says:—The prospects for all concerned in the coming silk season seem to be more propitious than has been the case for many years past. All the silk produced last season, together with any previous accumulations, seems to have been worked up, and it is certain that fashion at present runs on pure silks. Notwithstanding bad times and bad trade people still seem able to purchase these goods, and will not take any mixtures having cotton or wool added. The confidence the trade have in the future is shown by the fact that the new Italian silk crop has already been very largely contracted for, at prices which must be extremely satisfactory to growers. There is little doubt that the whole crop will go at very good rates. It is to be hoped that this also portends better prices for China silks, which during the late season have not commanded the same relative value as Italians and Japans, and where there seems more room for a rise than in other classes. It is estimated by those in the trade that if the next season's crops in China are satisfactory, as to quality and quantity, it would mean an increased difference of one million and a half to two millions sterling. Of the season now closing we may say that importers have done fairly well—better than for several years past—but it is the throwsters who have made money. Importers wisely met the market, and were content to take a moderate profit, which left the throwsters with very good margins indeed in most cases.

The *London and China Express* of the 7th of April says:—In the Tea market business has opened with a quiet feeling, and only very moderate transactions at, however, steady rates. The view by timid operators that a change might take place in the duty tends to curtail business. The Budget to come forward much later than usual does not improve the immediate outlook, though there seems no fear of the duty being interfered with. Despite the unfavourable elements, home consumption keeps to the high level, and it is in the shipping trade that the deliveries for the first quarter of the year show in an unsatisfactory light.

In connection with the negotiations between England and China regarding the Burma-Chinese frontier it may be stated, says a Bombay paper, that the British Government will on no consideration send tribute to China. A small Burmese mission with a few little presents will go, not to Peking, but to the Governor of Yunnan.

During the nine months from April to December, 1892, the total trade of Burma with Western China amounted to Rs. 10,55,972 against Rs. 7,27,368 during the corresponding period of 1891, the imports increasing from Rs. 3,01,616 to Rs. 3,91,200 and the exports increasing from Rs. 4,25,752 to Rs. 6,64,772. The trade with Siam also shows substantial increases, the total being Rs. 10,73,820 as against Rs. 7,27,368 in 1891, the imports increasing from Rs. 2,56,474 to Rs. 3,56,850 and the exports from Rs. 5,16,437 to Rs. 7,16,970.—*Daily Press*.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

9th May.

At the first meeting yesterday morning of the Shanghai Jubilee Celebration Committee, Mr. N. J. Hannen, Chief Justice of H.M.'s Supreme Court, presiding, four schemes that had been sent in were read by the Chairman of the Municipal Council. Mr. Welch proposes the purchase from the Shanghai Land Investment Company of a piece of ground near the Customs Club on the Chapoo Road, which is to be turned into a park for the benefit of the large number of foreigners for whom residences are being built so rapidly in that part of the American settlement. In commemoration of the boundary of that settlement being probably arranged this year with the Chinese authorities, that it is the American settlement, and that 1893 is also the year of the World's Fair at Chicago, he proposes that this park shall bear the name of the President of the United States, and be called Cleveland Park. Dr. Burge proposes that a plot of about one hundred *mow* of ground shall be bought on the railway road or on the north side of the Soochow Creek, on which a hospital for sufferers from infectious diseases, natives as well as foreigners, shall be erected in the modern form of detached pavilions, light and comparatively inexpensive, the grounds to be laid out as gardens for the benefit of the convalescent patients, who often have a weary time before they are allowed to mix again in society. Mr. Lanning proposes the building of a public school, much as was suggested at the late ratepayers' annual meeting, while Mr. Jansen would have the 16th, 17th and 18th of November declared to be public holidays, the 17th to be marked by a celebration with illuminations, *etcetera*, to cost not more than five thousand taels, and from this Jubilee year onwards would provide in the Budget an annual sum of ten thousand taels for the maintenance of free schools for Chinese children. Mr. Muirhead supported Mr. Jansen's proposal, and mentioned the somewhat astonishing fact that out of some 42,000 native children in the settlements, only between 2,000 and 3,000 get any education at all. Mr. Adler strongly opposed the grant of public money to any schools at all, such a grant being, in his view, beyond the powers granted by the Land Regulations. The Chairman explained that presuming that the establishment of a school or schools is outside the province of the ratepayers as such, it is not outside the province of the subscribers to the Jubilee Fund. Professor Bonnell supported Mr. Lanning's scheme, on the ground that charity should begin at home, and that we should provide the school house, furniture, *etcetera*, which are absolutely needed for the foreign children among us, before thinking of the native children. Archdeacon

Moule explained that a most careful enquiry had been made as to the educational work among the Chinese children in the settlements, and it had been found that of the 42,000 children here, only 2,340 attended any kind of school, and this included mission schools. The Chairman having asked, without result, for any remarks on the first and second schemes, Professor Bonnell asked what kind of education it was proposed to give in the suggested Chinese schools. The Chairman deprecated the discussion of details until the various schemes were in the hands of the Committee in print; and Mr. Jansen briefly explained that it was proposed to give a purely Chinese unsectarian education, such as is given in the very successful public schools for Chinese in Hongkong. Mr. Adler proposed that a legal opinion should be obtained as to the competence of the Council to undertake the establishment and maintenance of schools, and was about to reduce his proposition to writing, but was dissuaded from this course. It was then notified by the Chairman that the schemes would be printed ready for discussion next Monday, and that any new schemes that might be sent in before that date would not necessarily be excluded from that discussion: but the Chairman explained that, as the Committee's report had to be laid before the ratepayers by the end of the present month, there was no time to be lost.

All the four schemes so far submitted to the Committee have a great deal to recommend them. No one could deny the value of a recreation ground for foreigners in Hongkew where what were till the other day open spaces are being so rapidly covered with buildings, and generally with houses that are not provided with gardens. A hospital for sufferers from infectious diseases must be built sooner or later, and all our experience is, that where land is to be acquired sooner is much better than later. The Shanghai General Hospital is not adapted for the reception of infectious cases. It is difficult to isolate them, and there is no recreation ground for convalescents; while there is no provision in the settlements for natives suffering from infectious diseases, whom the existing Chinese hospitals cannot receive. It will not improbably be possible, when such a hospital as Dr. Burge proposes is erected, to arrest an infectious disease among foreigners or Chinese directly it appears and prevent its becoming epidemic. Such a hospital will have to be established, and this is an excellent opportunity to take it in hand. The proposal supported by Mr. Lanning and Professor Bonnell is almost as meritorious, but it is not so urgent; and while it is possible for those who have children to be educated to find the means of erecting a proper school, it is not possible for the sick to erect their own hospital. As to Mr. Jansen's scheme, no one is likely to object to a public holiday being taken

on Jubilee Day, and to an adequate sum being spent on a commemorative celebration; and we are very much of opinion that as trustees of our native fellow residents who contribute so largely to the municipal revenue, and have no voice in the municipal government, it is our duty to see that some ninety-five per cent. of the children of the settlements do not grow up without any education at all. The cost of grounding them in their own language, which is all that it is proposed to do, would be comparatively trifling; and the educated Chinese in the Empire, who are rather apt to look on us as an inferior race of mere money-grubbers, versed only in the useful arts and careless of knowledge, would have a very much higher opinion of us, if they found us spending a portion of our revenue in the free education of the Chinese children among us, exclusively by Chinese literates, and in their native studies. We should make it distinctly understood that we are not attempting to proselytise by means of these free schools, but that we are inspired by a simple desire not to see the young generation among us growing up in absolute ignorance.

We are very glad that Mr. Adler's suggestion was not put formally to the Committee. We regard it as a most dangerous one, and as showing a very inadequate appreciation of our position here. It has never been the policy of our Councils to ask for a strict definition of their powers. In fact, they have always avoided it, and their successive legal advisers have been strenuous in urging them to avoid it. The Land Regulations have always been incomplete, and they were recognised years ago as obsolete, and nothing could be more inconvenient and possibly injurious than to have strictly defined what those Regulations permit and what they forbid. Our Council are governed by precedents, by concessions and admissions made from time to time in the past, and by fresh necessities as they arise, as much as they are by the strict letter of the Land Regulations; and many of the amenities of our existence here might have to be curtailed or abandoned, if Mr. Adler's proposition for a strict definition of our powers were adopted. It was the advice of Mr. von Brandt, when he was asked to further the adoption of the proposed new Land Regulations, that we should be content with what we have got, and on which we have thriven very well, and not ask to have our position investigated too closely; and there could be no more disastrous celebration of our Jubilee year than an enquiry into the validity and scope of our Land Regulations and the lines on which the government of the settlement has been carried on. The necessity for public schools was not contemplated when the Land Regulations were drawn up, and they were therefore not specially mentioned; but the Land Regulations should be construed as broadly as is indicated

by Sir Rutherford Alcock's words in his explanatory speech to the landrenters of Shanghai on the 11th of July, 1854: "The community should exercise all the powers contemplated in the New Code; self-government, and with it self-taxation for all the objects of public utility and convenience, the community were empowered to decide upon."

BLACK TEA PROSPECTS.

10th May.

IN view of the apparent eagerness on the part of buyers to be up and doing in Hankow, it may not be amiss to calmly view the prospects for the coming tea season. It must of course be understood that the following remarks apply only to the English trade.

The present condition of the London market is practically that you can sell anything—no matter how common—at 6½d, while for the better classes—no matter how superior in quality—there is no demand over 7d.

The keen demand that exists for common teas, or to be more correct, that exists for teas for price, has been caused entirely by Ceylon and India not having shipped during the last season as much as was expected, or indeed as much as the home trade required. It is useless to weary our readers with figures. Every one connected with the trade has them at his finger's ends. It will be sufficient to say that China tea at home is now wanted only as a makeweight, and if dealers can get as much as they want from India or Ceylon they do not want and will not buy China tea. Many dealers in London confess that they no longer deal in China tea, and it appears impossible to buy it from the grocers. If a purchaser ask for China tea, they sell what they profess to be China tea but it is really nothing of the sort. It is also impossible, except in a few private houses which are supplied directly from China, to get a drinkable cup of tea anywhere. In hotels and the majority of private houses, what is called tea is nothing but a herby medicinal-flavoured compound, nasty to the palate and deadly to the digestion, which from long experience the English tea-drinkers have become accustomed to.

As far as can be judged at this early stage of the season supplies both from Hankow and Foochow bid fair to be very considerably larger than last season, and as it is impossible to expect a continuous shortage from India and Ceylon it will be readily seen that prospects cannot be encouraging.

Close on 24,000,000 lbs. of Black Tea were shipped from the Northern ports (Hankow and Shanghai) last year, and owing to the reasons given above the result was fairly satisfactory, the bulk of it being low-priced tea. The fact remains that many teas of good quality were shipped from Shanghai at less than half their Hankow or Russian value and these are practically unsaleable except at a considerable loss. If China

shipments are larger than last season as they promise to be, and should there be no shortage from India and Ceylon, we leave to shippers the pleasing task of contemplating what exhilarating results will follow.

MEDICAL WOMEN.

11th May.

THE higher education of women is such a thoroughly established fact now-a-days, and we are so accustomed to seeing the two sexes competing on equal ground in all save a few forbidden fields, that it is quite interesting to be reminded that the present state of things is of comparatively recent growth and only a few years back was practically non-existent. The record given by Mrs. Garrett Anderson in the last number of the *Fortnightly*, of the female medical movement which has now assumed such considerable proportions, is a fitting instance of the present modified ideas of women's work and ability as contrasted with the opposition and prejudice of an earlier date. The writer gives a short history of the movement and tells how it was started in England, as it already had been in America, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who in spite of much antagonism had succeeded in 1849 in obtaining the degree of M.D. from the University of Geneva, U.S.A. and who afterwards pursued her studies in London under Sir James Paget's direction, ultimately establishing herself in practice in New York. It was in the latter place that Mrs. Garrett Anderson first made her acquaintance in 1858, and in 1860 she also began to study with the view of eventually gaining an English medical degree, undeterred by the fact that there was then no school at which she could obtain instruction in medicine, and no medical body willing to examine her. Both Mrs. Anderson (then Miss Garrett) and her father were untiring in their efforts to overcome the opposition they met with at every turn, and after a lengthy struggle they managed to gain some important concessions. The Apothecaries' Society, yielding to legal advice, gave Miss Garrett permission to study medicine with recognised teachers in the medical schools, and promised to examine her when she had completed the course—the result being that in 1865 she was able to register herself as a duly-qualified English practitioner.

But the opposition was by no means yet removed; for when other members of the fair sex became imbued with a desire to follow Miss Garrett's example, the Apothecaries' Society refused to examine them until they had gone through a proper medical course at an authorised school, with the same conditions as those under which men worked. As all the schools declined to receive women for instruction this decision really amounted to a command to fulfil one of those apparently impossible tasks usually assigned in fairy stories to the numerous suitors for the Princess's hand.

However the success that always attends one lucky fairy wooer, followed the little mortal band of earnest women-workers, too; exiled from their own country they sought a fresh field, several studying and graduating at Zurich, and in 1870 the movement had made such rapid strides that the Paris Medical School was thrown open to women—an important step that was a great gain to the cause. We have not space here to do more than hint briefly at the difficulties English women still encountered at home, in spite of the enlarged views on the subject that were permeating other countries at this critical period. Suffice it to say that after a hard-fought battle, more and more privileges were granted; and in the last sixteen years British prejudice has so far given way before the tide of female competition that there are now in existence not only six examining bodies prepared to give diplomas to women, but also eight medical schools where they can receive instruction.

To us it seems a little curious that the opposition should ever have been so strong. The objections raised against the movement are for the most part so utterly unreasonable; the one we oftenest hear urged being the supposition that a woman's greatest charms—her sympathy and sensitiveness—must necessarily become blunted by medical studies and constant contact with sickness and suffering. We confess this seems to us as much beside the mark as if some one were to argue that because an artist goes through a certain course of training in painting, he too must become blind and insensible to the beauties of both Nature and Art. Doctors are proverbially the kindest, most tender-hearted and sympathetic of men; and we fail to see why a course of study that is calculated to bring out all the finest masculine traits should have such an opposite effect on the feminine character. Then, again, we are often told that women's nerves and health are incapable of standing a strain that has even been known to break down their fathers' and brothers' constitutions—and to this objection there can be but one answer. We do not think that the study of medicine is likely to recommend itself to any woman who does not possess a healthy mind in a sound body; the first shock of the dissecting-room would necessarily weed out the feeble and chicken-hearted, and the prospect of such an experience would deter many from entering a profession for which they were physically unfit. Miss Kate Marsden's reported work amongst the Siberian lepers is a striking proof that there are women whose marvellous power of endurance enables them to face the most loathsome and gruesome sights for altruistic objects; and this is only one of many instances. Of the wisdom of English women sacrificing themselves in foreign fields, Mrs. Garrett Anderson implies that there may be two opinions, and she

suggests that the demand now made by Indian women for medical attendants of their own sex will probably some day be supplied more fittingly by female natives themselves; and adds that at the present time several Indian ladies are studying medicine in England with a view to practising abroad. We recognise the force of her remarks to the effect that as the help of English medical women in the East is only called for as a rule in the very gravest cases, or for serious midwifery and surgical operations requiring the highest proficiency, those who are capable of achieving success in such advanced work need not go abroad to bury their talents in an early grave as long as there is scope for their skill at home. It would be a grand work if the native women of any foreign country could be taught to exercise the art of healing for their sisters' benefit; and they would not have to cope with the added dangers of climate and unaccustomed ways of living as Englishwomen are obliged to do, too often with fatal results.

We are no foe to womanly advancement in the particular branch of science whose progress Mrs. Garrett Anderson has so ably recorded; and we are glad to be able publicly to add our congratulations on the success of a movement whose ultimate results cannot fail to be lastingly beneficial to humanity. We see nothing but wisdom in arguments in favour of the attendance of lady doctors upon such women as may prefer their services, as well as upon children. The conventional medical man with crowds of admiring female patients still holds such a popular position amongst his adorers that we have no fear of ousting him from his well-deserved place, by extensive praise of his feminine rivals. We are quite convinced that until some means have been discovered of doing away with disease altogether, there is ample room in the medical field for workers of both sexes. The present century has proved more perhaps than any other, and beyond all dispute, that women's capabilities for active mental labour are, as the latest of Ibsen's heroines would say "frightfully thrilling." All honour to them, then, for having attained such an exalted position in the face of such overwhelming odds, and for giving us so many individual examples of that eternal, self-sacrificing and noble type of womanhood before which we may bow down and say:

"Good as beautiful is she,
With gifts that match her goodness, no
faint flaw i' the white."

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PHILANTHROPY ON HORSEBACK.

12th May.

In our leading columns yesterday morning we referred to Miss Kate Marsden's reported work among the Siberian lepers as a striking proof that there are women whose marvellous power of endurance enables them to face the most loathsome and gruesome sights for altruistic objects. It is rather disconcerting to be told by the *New York Nation* in its issue of the 6th of April that Miss Kate Marsden is nothing less than a great self-advertising humbug. We have been taught to believe her to be a glorified Florence Nightingale or Sister Rose, a ministering angel when pain and anguish wrung the brow of some of the wretchedest and most repulsive outcasts of humanity. The English illustrated papers dilated on her heroic sufferings in the cause to which she dedicated her energies, taking her very life in her hand, that she might do something for poor wretches from whom all about them turned away in positive loathing; they gave pictures of her in the wretched tent which was all the accommodation her delicate frame could find, or as she appeared braving on horseback the rigours of the Siberian climate. Far and wide the story of her devoted "philanthropy on horseback" has been spread, and her name has been blessed by millions who hardly know where Siberia is, had no idea that there were lepers there, and could not have believed that a single delicate woman could do what it was claimed that Miss Marsden has achieved; and after all it appears that there is even less trust to be given to her relation in *On Sledge and Horseback to outcast Siberian Lepers*, than to Mrs. Greenwood's touching account of her sufferings and exploits at Manipur. We do not like to see our idols investigated and their true nature exposed; but it is no doubt a good thing for the world at large, whose Pantheon otherwise would soon be inconveniently crowded, that there is always some one to scrape off a bit of the paint and gilding and show that the resplendent image is only baked mud after all.

The *Nation* begins its notice of Miss Marsden's book by saying: "Anything more absolutely devoid of literary merit, grammar, or claim to attention from the intelligent public than this volume, it would be hard to find. The slender story is told twice, in some cases three times, and consists chiefly in the narration of such petty details of travel, as would be likely to impress a dull person unacquainted with even the rudiments of life in the country traversed. The interstices are filled with piety as little interesting as the 'adventures.'" Unfortunately for Miss Marsden's reputation for veracity, she was accompanied on her perilous journey by a special commissioner of the Russian government, Mr. Sergius M. Petroff, who "commanded the expedition, translated

every word she heard, took all the measurements (inside and out) of the leper huts, made the drawings, etc., and saw more lepers than she did." We learn that in her book, with the fear of Mr. Petroff before her eyes, Miss Marsden has toned down the highly imaginative story which she first told in Russian and English newspapers, but she could not bring herself to tone it down enough by a good deal.

The *Nation* seems to think that it is inconsistent of Miss Marsden to claim the sympathies of all teetotallers after sharing a bottle of champagne with Bishop Miletic in Yakutsk, but the strictest water-drinker should surely be excused for sharing what was no doubt a medicinal prescription with an orthodox bishop. It is a trivial exaggeration too, to complain of the "hard, dirty floor and dirty sheepskins" on which she says she had to sleep on the way, when, as a matter of fact, her folding-bed was put up for her every night, and the single room in every post-house carefully reserved for her. It may be physically impossible that she could have carried in her sledge and distributed on the way nine thousand copies of the *New Testament* in Russian, but it is ungenerous to measure philanthropic enterprises by mathematical standards. She would no doubt gladly have given away nine thousand Testaments if she had had them in her sledge, and the more she had, the more gladly she would have got rid of them. When it came to living in a tent, she might well complain of the wretched *yourts* in which she had occasionally to pass the night, of being sometimes compelled to sleep in the open air, and of never being able to undress herself for two months. It shows in what different lights different people see the same things, and how important a clear knowledge of the point of view is, when we find Mr. Petroff explaining, ungenerously if truly, that Miss Marsden had a magnificent three-ply tent, impervious to rain and heat, to herself all the way; that when the party camped, this tent was at once "surrounded by a thick screen of young, freshly-cut fir-trees, by the Yakuts who accompanied them, and by those who had assembled out of curiosity, on the news of their coming, at the previously appointed halting-places, though Miss Marsden would have us believe that the road was unknown." If Miss Marsden never undressed herself for two months, it must have been from a desire to make herself as much like a saint as possible, not from any want of opportunity; for "her folding-bed, mattress, coverlet always sewed in clean sheets, pitcher, basin, brushes, combs, sponges, bags of clothes, and other necessities, were carried into her tent every day." Miss Marsden must have had some exaggerated idea of the system of *espionnage* which is supposed to pervade Russian territory, and it is interesting to know that the vanity of her sex so far conquered her fears, that on

several occasions she put on her best gown.

Miss Marsden's stories of her hardships from want of proper food are, we are told, equally exaggerated. She had all kinds of tinned provisions, and the party had constant supplies of fresh meat and game, and as she was too fastidious to eat the bread of the country, she was kept provided with delicate white bread specially made for her at Yakutsk and Viliusk. The Russians even went so far as to find pacing horses for her, though pacers are rare in Siberia, because she could not ride the ordinary trotting horses. When we come to the object of her heroic task, we find that all this "disproportionate fuss and self-advertisement" are made over sixty-six lepers, who are quite well looked after by the Russian authorities, and who are specially attended by three nuns from Moscow, into whose heads the idea of writing a book describing their own heroism probably never entered, who are lavishly provided with money, clothing, and materials in the piece for the use of the sufferers. She can lay claim to some heroism however, or she would have turned back after seeing the first leper, for she was so overcome by the sight that Mr. Petroff and the doctor begged her not to remain with the invalids more than half-an-hour at each spot, and Mr. Petroff had in each case to remain behind and make the detailed examination on which her story is founded. Those who ask what after all is the motive of Miss Marsden's proclamation of her own good deeds are referred to newspapers published during the last three years in New Zealand, "where Miss Marsden spent a number of years previous to 1889, when this Siberian leper hunt was planned, and where she is thoroughly understood." The *New York Nation* is a thoroughly independent and trustworthy paper; if it were not, we should think that this indictment of Miss Marsden was prompted by some personal spite. But few of us can live long in the world without discovering what a deal of worthless brass passes current, and meets with general acceptance, for the pure gold of philanthropy.

Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH OF APRIL.)

While the Unionist newspapers are convinced that such a preposterous measure as the Home Rule Bill can never pass, Ulster is being worked up to fever heat, and roused to prepare for resistance, if it should pass, the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition unhesitatingly inciting the Orangemen to rebellion, if the Home Rule Bill ever becomes law. The *Times* gives an excellent summary of the elements of the great procession before Mr. Balfour:—

Under the ordinary conditions of political life, the great popular demonstration which was held in Belfast yesterday, in the presence of Mr. Balfour, would have been sufficient to make a summary ending of that monument of perversity, the Home Rule Bill. It is idle

for the Gladstonians to pretend that a procession of over 80,000 Ulstermen of all ranks, assembled, without distinction of creed or party, to protest against a measure which thrusts them away, to quote one of Mr. Bright's telling phrases, from the justice and the protection of the Imperial Parliament, is something to be ignored or contemned. The Ulstermen who during several hours yesterday marched past Mr. Balfour were not exclusively or even mainly Orangemen. There was, indeed, an important Orange contingent, which it would be a grave mistake for Englishmen to disparage or despise. But there were others who had nothing to do with Orangism and who, indeed, until Mr. Gladstone's defection to the public enemy compelled the loyal to close up their ranks, were the resolute opponents of the Orange lodges. There were the sturdy Presbyterian farmers of Scotch descent and character, who returned so many Liberal members to Parliament at the beginning of Mr. Gladstone's career as Prime Minister; the shrewd and successful men of business who filled the Ulster Reform Club down to 1885 with zealous supporters of the Liberal party, but among whom barely a dozen Gladstonians are now to be found; the intelligent and sagacious artisans who have made Belfast and the surrounding district an industrial centre that can challenge comparison for energy, enterprise, and accumulated capital with any community of equal numbers in the United Kingdom. The professional classes the Universities and colleges, friendly societies, temperance societies, workmen's guilds, and organisations connected with the great Protestant sects had their proper places in the pageant. The Lord Mayor, the Corporation, and the various public bodies took part in a manifestation of feeling which was fully entitled to speak with the authoritative voice of Ulster. The representatives of the nobility and gentry of the province accompanied Mr. Balfour, including the Marquis of Londonderry, formerly Lord Lieutenant, whose guest the leader of the Opposition was, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Erne, and many more. The classes and the masses were cordially at one in confronting what they felt to be the common danger.

While the *Daily News* explains away the demonstration as follows:—

Mr. Balfour had his great reception in Belfast yesterday. He headed an immense procession. He looked on at an imposing march past. We said yesterday that he was sure to have a great reception, and to look on at a great march past. Nobody who knows anything of Belfast could have expected anything else, or could have believed that anything else would happen. In Belfast lies the whole strength of the Orange faction, and the whole strength of the company was naturally arrayed to welcome Mr. Balfour. But to anybody acquainted with Ireland the very names of those who accompanied Mr. Balfour to the evening meeting would be enough to show what sort of demonstration it was. Not one single name was reported in that gathering which is not associated with bitter hostility to every national sentiment in Ireland. The list of names is simply a roll of the advocates of religious and class ascendancy. The list of names is in itself the best justification of the demand for Home Rule in Ireland. The business seems in that way to have been badly managed—it wanted artistic skill; it wanted delicacy; it wanted finesse. A great crowd of Austrian noblemen might easily have been gathered in Venice, or Verona, or Milan in the old days, to testify against the popular demand for Italian self-government. But to whose mind outside that of the ruling class, the Austrian ruling class, would such a demonstration have carried conviction? What should we in England have said of it? We should have merely read the list of names and put it down and said the list of names is enough for us; we want nothing more. Mr. Balfour's speech, from first to last, was in accordance with the list of his supporters' names. It was a speech in favour of religious and class ascendancy in Ulster. He demanded eagerly whether the Ulster Tories were to be put under the heel of a majority. We have no hesitation in answering that neither the Ulster Tories nor any other class of persons ought to be put under the heel of any majority. No matter how respectable the majority may be—Mr. Balfour

of course insisted that the Irish majority are not respectable, but very much the reverse—we would not have any minority, however small, put under its heel. But in what respect does the Irish Government Bill put any minority under the heel of any majority? Which is the clause of the Bill that sanctions, or suggests, or hints at, or allows of any such proceeding? Did not Mr. Balfour, for his own purposes, make a mistake when he admitted the fact that the majority—the great majority in Ireland—are against him? Of course, he is too candid, too rational, and too honourable a man to try to dispute the fact. But this only shows that he is not quite up to the level of the part he has to play. If he were only a man who could boldly say that in Ireland Home Rulers were in a small majority what a tumult of cheers he would have received from his Ulster Orangemen!

How high feeling runs in the House, and how the time of the House is wasted in trivialities is shown by the *Daily Chronicle* incident. The paper had called Mr. T. W. Russell a "tireless mercenary," and Mr. Russell complained of it in the House as a breach of privilege, and the Sergeant-at-arms wrote a warning to the editor of the paper; and only the week before Mr. Russell himself said: "If Mr. Gladstone were likely to be defeated he would only have to appeal for a vote of confidence, and his eighty Irish mercenaries would come to his support." Fortunately, Mr. Gladstone smoothed Mr. Russell down, and, as the *Echo* says:—

After all, the journalist who stigmatised Mr. Russell as "a tireless mercenary of Unionism" has really done that gentleman a service. What was said in print by the Gallery man has been said a hundred times over in the House and out of it, and by people who, though they had no ground for the assertion, evidently believed the report. Once for all, Mr. Russell has now given the statement a full and flat denial, which his political foes cannot but accept. It would have been no disgrace to Mr. Russell if he received money for his services, but his denial is so sweeping that no man can discover any loophole for evasion.

Reverting to Belfast, it may not be out of place to give a couple of extracts from Irish papers, showing the two sides of the controversy. The *Belfast Northern Whig* says:—

The Nationalists, with their characteristic indifference to facts, which has taken hold of Mr. Gladstone himself, delight in asserting that the Unionist meetings in the Ulster counties have been and are being organised by the landlords. Some very indignant contradictions to such assertions have appeared in our columns from the organisers of those meetings themselves. It cannot justly be denied that the most decided opposition to the Home Rule Bill is felt by all the Protestant population of Ulster and by a very considerable portion of the more respectable Catholics, of all who indeed, as we have so often said, have anything to lose. Take Belfast itself, and what do we now see? This large town is certainly not under landlord influences. The notion is preposterous. But it is in Belfast that the opposition to Home Rule is perhaps more strongly felt than in any other part of Ireland. Now, whatever this town may or may not be, it is thoroughly democratic. The artisans are a very independent body of men. Nothing could induce them to make a great display in favour of the Union unless they had deep convictions on this great question.

While the *Freeman's Journal* declares:—

Mr. Chamberlain in the old days denounced the "so-called loyalists of Ulster" as the "only persons dangerous to the peace." He declared they defied and broke the law while professing to respect it, and that their loyalty was disloyalty thinly disguised. He accused them of being "stimulated to a condition of unreasoning ferocity" even by the mild eloquence of Sir Stafford Northcote. It can scarcely be doubted that the harangues of Mr. Balfour will have a similar stimulating effect. There will be no rebellion in Ulster, but very possibly there may be some riots. There will be no lining of ditches, but there may be, as there was before, looting

of publichouses. The leaders will strive hard to keep themselves personally aloof from those disturbances to which their dupes were incited. It must be remembered that riot and bloodshed followed in the track of Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill through Ulster, and Mr. Balfour, with these warnings before him, cannot escape the responsibility if his inflammatory tour provokes similar disgraceful disturbances.

There is little other home news of importance in the papers, unless the floating of H.M.S. *Hoive* can be called home news. As to this the *Daily News* says:—

The cheers at Ferrol yesterday when the *Hoive* was successfully floated will find an echo in this country. It is perhaps one of the very narrowest escapes an English battleship has ever had in time of peace, and the length of the salvage operations shows the extremity of the risk. Hope deferred has been the familiar and wearisome experience of the engineers, and of the country that employed them. The ledge of rock on which the huge hulk rested had to be blown away in successive operations that seemed never likely to end. In destroying the rock there was, of course, a risk of destroying the ship. Then there was the sleazhing of one part of the bow to make the vessel watertight for the pumping out. When one side was sheathed at an immense expenditure of time and trouble, and it is to be feared, of money, it was found that she was no more watertight than before. The lightening and lifting of the ship disclosed fresh damage. However, all is well that ends well, and she floats to-day. The pigmies have set the elephant on its legs. Beyond all doubt, it will be a costly operation, but a total loss would have been many times more costly still. It is hardly possible to estimate the outlay on such a craft from first to last. Mere first estimates give no idea of it. It is still too early to say that the *Hoive* will ever be the ship she was. Strain tells terribly on these ponderous monsters, and they are apt to perish of their own weight as soon as they lose the all-embracing support of the water. We can only hope for the best, and reflect that, in the course of the next twelvemonth, the Queen will have within her realm many new ships as good, or better, than the *Hoive*.

The chief event on the Continent noticed in the papers is the reconstruction of the French ministry by M. Dupuy. There appears now to be only one man left, when M. Dupuy follows his numerous predecessors into obscurity, and that is M. Constans, but though he is free from Panama mud, it is reported that M. Rochefort has a battery of "revelations" which will go off if M. Constans comes in sight, and blow him out of the water. As the *Daily News* says: "We are reminded of Mürger's Bohemian who tells his *concierge* to bring him his hot water every morning, and to call through the keyhole the state of the weather, and the name of the Government of the day." The *Times* says:—

M. Constans may be the most incorruptible of public men, but, it is a fact that his personal character has been bitterly assailed by unscrupulous enemies. For this or for other reasons, President Carnot has hitherto refused to intrust M. Constans, to whom undoubtedly belongs the credit of putting down, by whatever means, the Boulaugist party, with the functions of a Prime Minister. It is asserted, with some appearance of plausibility, that if M. Constans is forced upon the President before the approaching appeal to the constituencies, the latter will refuse to retain his place. On the other hand, there are politicians in France who do not shrink from attacking the President himself, with charges not different in kind, and not better supported by proof, than those of which M. Constans is the object. Meanwhile the result of these unproved accusations and these half-avowed jealousies is, as we pointed out yesterday, that all the most prominent personages in public life in France have been excluded, one by one, from Ministerial office. We do not speak of the leaders of the Monarchical parties, or of such old-fashioned and moderate Republicans as M. Jules Simon and M. Waddington, but of the Opportunist and Radical leaders who have been at the head of the government, or have been in a position to take that place, since the death of Gam-

betta. Every statesman of proved capacity or of Parliamentary eminence appears, by the very fact of his merit, to fall under the ban. What is to save the President himself, who was hardly more distinguished than M. Dupuy, when the rivalry between M. Jules Ferry and M. de Freycinet raised him to the highest place in the State five years and a half ago?

We were told by telegram at the time that in his birthday speech Prince Bismarck had called for cheers for the Emperor: the following is a fuller extract from his speech:—

When I began my political career there were two questions which I never was able to separate—namely, the question of Schleswig-Holstein and that of the German fleet. At the Frankfort Diet I had occasion to make the acquaintance of the former question as "a worm which neither lives nor dies." A settlement was wanted, but nobody felt inclined to take the first step. I never thought that the question could be settled except by the sword. The incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein with Prussia was, it is true, in a certain sense an annexation, but you must not lay this to my charge as an act of violence, but rather put it to my credit that I was impelled by love towards empire, country, and people. It was an act of rapine similar to that committed by the Romans against the Sabine women. It will remain in the future as it is now, for it is a natural relationship. Not only between the two provinces themselves must this bond exist, but universally throughout the German Empire, from the Alps to the sea, not employed in the pursuit of selfish ends, but as a tie between all who will stand by us shoulder to shoulder, and fight on our side against our foreign foes. I know no better way to express this relationship than to call for cheers for his Majesty the Emperor, the representative of German unity at home and abroad.

We have received the first issue of the *St. James's* in its new form. It has ceased to be the newspaper that it was, and is hardly yet the equal of the *Pall Mall*, which has degenerated, or of the *Westminster*.

In its article on "Mr. Gladstone on Irish Finance" the *Economist* shows that the Premier's views on the subject, as delivered to the deputation of Belfast merchants, are simply ridiculous, "and yet how characteristic of his whole scheme." In its review of "The Political Situation," of which it says the Easter Recess affords a convenient opportunity for taking stock, it concludes that so far the Government has distinctly lost ground. "Home Rule," it says, "has undeniably an attractive appearance for those who imagine that it will pacify Ireland. When, however, it is seen that instead of pacifying Ireland it will merely shift the centre of disaffection, its attractiveness vanishes. Home Rule, in a word, would only increase Irish discontent. That is a fact which during the last six weeks has been steadily growing clearer to the British elector." The article headed "Mr. Gladstone's Ascendancy" is a singular attempt to predict how the historian of the future will account for the unequalled position held by the Grand Old Man; singular, because, while the writer attempts to explain Mr. Gladstone's idiosyncrasy, he almost leaves out of sight altogether the great work he has done in his fifty years of parliamentary life. The article on "The Cotton Trade Dispute" shows the harm that has been done to the trade by the recent entirely unnecessary strike: it is our foreign rivals who get all the benefit: "the immediate and remote consequences are, therefore, most injurious to us, and they have been exemplified in a peculiar manner during the last struggle." The long article on "Australasian Affairs" is made more interesting by the large number of bank failures that have occurred since it was written. Bad as things are in Australia, there is no fear for the future of the colonies. "A few years of well-directed and steady industry, freed from the bane of loan expenditure, will

restore colonial affairs to a sound and prosperous condition."

The *Saturday* in its first article holds that the Opposition in the House of Commons is bound to employ every parliamentary device for defeating the programme of the Government. It was a maxim of the Duke of Wellington that "the Queen's government must be carried on," but the maxim of the *Saturday* is, that if the Opposition is a strong one, it must do all it can to prevent the Queen's government being carried on. In an article on "Invulnerable Armies" the *Saturday* girds at the bullet-proof uniform cloth of Herr Scarneo, and Herr Dowe, "the little tailor of Mannheim," in reference to which the *Berliner Tageblatt* recalls the following pertinent story:—

A stranger was one morning received by the Duke of Wellington. He submitted a bullet proof jacket to the great warrior, and requested him to introduce it into the army. "All right," said Wellington, "put the jacket on." The stranger did so. The Duke rang a bell, and an officer appeared. "Tell Captain So and So to send two soldiers here with loaded muskets." When the inventor heard these ominous words he quickly made himself scarce.

Some things not generally known as to the distinction between the two are conveyed in the article on "Ministers and Ambassadors." The article on "Paid Members" is more reasonable than we should have expected in the *Saturday*, which remembers that payment of members is an old practice disused in modern times. The great argument against it this paper finds is that, as no member can possibly count or retaining a seat till he dies,

Either, some enormously costly and obviously intolerable system of retiring pensions for M.P.s out of a situation must be provided, or the natural tendency of human nature will lead these M.P.s to provide for a rainy day in one way or another. The hunt for places will, in the first instance, reach a full American ferocity; and when this fails, is it not to be feared—it is all but certain—that the "Carnet de chèques" will make its appearance? When Mr. Burns repeated, to the amusement and approval of the House, how he dealt with that wicked representative of the immortal "financier in the fur coat," he was unconsciously urging a resistless battering ram against his own contention. He repelled the temptation, because he is an honest man, no doubt, but also because the temptation is in present circumstances rare; as the representative of a small body, he is naturally alive to the importance of preserving his and their dignity, and, most of all, because the whole atmosphere of the English House of Commons is fatal to the germs of such plagues. He wishes to disperse that atmosphere, and substitute one which will cultivate the bacillus. We do not lay great stress, though we lay some, on the argument that the mere "touching" of money for political purposes will accustom the palm to the contact, and we leave out many subsidiary objections. But we lay a great deal of stress on the fact that the paid member will be in a manner forced—unless from the day of his election till the day of his death he is quartered on the Prytaneum with allowances for wives and children—to feather his nest by means of which the fair will be few and hard, the foul many and easy.

It regards the double election of M. Challemeil-Lacour to a seat in the French Academy and to the Presidency of the Senate as an indication that France is beginning to draw upon her last reserve of veterans.

The *Spectator* has the following Note:—

The Lancashire cotton strike came to an end on Monday, after lasting for twenty weeks. The strike was against a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, and the terms now agreed on are a 2.91 per cent. reduction for six months certain, and a general arrangement in regard to the settlement of disputes in the future. The agreement, which is in many ways a very remarkable document, provides for a joint committee of three or more members from each federation, its aim being "the opening of new markets abroad, the alteration

of restrictive foreign tariffs," and similar matters. Each side pledges itself "to bring the whole of its influence to bear" in furthering the interests of the cotton trade. If this includes bimetalism, and means business, the clause may have very curious results. Though the strike was in many ways a blunder, it reflects enormous credit on the men. For the first time they treated a strike as what it is,—an incident in the higgling of the wages market. Not only did they not riot, but behaved to the masters with perfect civility. Let those who long for "the good old times" learn from "The State Trials," reviewed by us this week, what a Lancashire cotton strike meant fifty years ago.

It is a little surprising to see the Unionist papers complaining of Mr. Gladstone's trying to "rush" the Home Rule Bill through parliament, after the seven years' thorough discussion that Home Rule has undergone. The *Spectator* objects to the maintenance of what it calls the "Oppressive Peace" of Europe, because instead of its assuaging animosities and disinclining nations to those exaggerations of their grievances which are the usual preludes to war, their irritability is growing all the time. "This is a truce lasting almost a lifetime, between enemies who are not fighting but are wearing themselves out with training in order, as they declare with sincerity, that they may not fight. Can history show anything in the least like that?" The *Spectator* is quite carried away by Herr Dove's "Hempden Mail," as it is by every invention that appeals to the imagination, even if it has no likelihood of being practically valuable. Under the heading "The Snob's Guide" it has a capital article examining a recent publication called "The Etiquette of Party-giving, with hints to Hostess and Guest."

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, Vol. XXIV. May, 1893. Shanghai. The Presbyterian Mission Press.

That "much study is a weariness to the flesh" has been the experience of many an earlier student of the Chinese language. Now-a-days, however, the study of this "language quaint and olden," is much less of a weariness and amounts wellnigh to a pleasure and privilege,—thanks to the labours of Williams, Stent, Giles, Mateer, Baller, and others. In the January *Recorder* Dr. Goodrich threw some light from his own experience and observation on "How to learn the Chinese language," and now in the May *Recorder* we have the first instalment of "Some thoughts on the study of Chinese," by the Rev. O. F. Wisner of Canton. True, this paper is more directly addressed to missionaries, the writer assuming that their object in the study of Chinese is not that of the mere linguist or sinologue, but as those called to preach the Gospel, but all studying Chinese will do well to read Mr. Wisner's article.

In his investigation of methods he begins with the spoken language, and speaks of the selection of a teacher. This necessary "help" should have purity of dialect, clear, distinct enunciation, and be industrious and faithful. Mr. Wisner recommends a change of teachers each year during the first three years. The answer to the question, How to become and remain a good speaker of Chinese, is given in ten rules. 1. Keep in sympathy with the people. 2. Listen. 3. Talk. 4. Speak in public. 5. Commit your addresses. 6. Humility. 7. Perseverance. 8. Be severe with yourself. 9. Don't allow the fascination of the study of characters to crowd out the most careful attention to the spoken language. 10. Study Chinese etiquette. There is much that is helpful and sometimes novel, under these ten rules, for instance, one of six important points under Rule 2 is: "Be able to hear yourself. Here is the real difficulty with us in much of our murdering of the Emperor's Chinese.

We don't hear the effect of our own voices. This is partly due to inattention and partly to the fact that the voice is expelled from the month away from, not towards, the ear. The physical difficulty can be overcome by holding a book, or some reflecting surface, in front of the mouth, at from six to twelve inches distance, so as to turn back the sound to the ear. The mental difficulty can be overcome by strict self-discipline. Compel yourself to attend to the peculiarities of your own pronunciation."

The next article: "Improve the Time! or How to set our Clocks," reminds us of how forgetful we are of the difficulties of our interior friends in keeping time. The time ball at the French Concession, and the mid-day "time bawl!" of the telephonist at the central office are privileges unknown to them. Dr. Stevenson is well able to inform interior missionaries how to get true mean sun time, as before thinking of coming out as a missionary, he was trained in Toronto University for a civil engineer, and had some experience in the wild woods following a theodolite. His remarks on astronomy will be read with interest, even although as a result the reader feels small indeed.

In Dr. Curtiss's paper on "The New Missionary—his Relation to the Work and Workers," are pointed out the many regrettable mistakes younger missionaries, in their misapplied zeal, impatience, and premature criticism, are apt to make. He is rather hard on new comers: but perhaps he is quoting from his own earlier experiences. If that be not the case we fear he is making the mistake of proceeding, from observations of a few, to hasty generalisations concerning the many. His remarks on how studies ought to be pursued are worthy of careful attention by all new arrivals and those who arrange their course of study. Attention to his wise and timely cautions might prevent an early breakdown.

The Rev. F. Genähr's article in answer to the query: "Is He not the God of Gentiles also?" is profoundly and scholarly critical. Indeed any one against whom he enters the lists must feel that a critical time has arrived in the controversy. His weapons of offence and defence are borrowed from ancient and modern armouries. He quotes from Justin Martyr, Calvin, Origen, Tertullian, Neander, Edmund Spiess, Max Müller, Sir Monier M. Williams, and others.

The *In Memoriam* tribute to the late editor of the *Recorder*, in Editorial Comments, is the most lengthy notice we have yet seen of the character and life work of the late Rev. L. N. Wheeler, D.D. By his death the American Bible Society has lost a faithful and indefatigable agent, the missionary body mourn a sympathetic comrade and clear-headed pioneer, and the readers of the *Recorder* will miss the scholarly oversight of one who had a special interest in the *Recorder*, seeing he was instrumental in starting it nearly twenty-six years ago.

The Messenger, Vol. VI. No. 5. Shanghai, May, 1893. The Presbyterian Mission Press.

The Messenger is especially welcome when it brings some rhythmic thoughts of inspiring stimulus from the Poet of the North. We advise the readers of the May number not to skip lightly over the poetical prayerful soliloquy by Jonathan Lees, which occupies the first place. Following this comes a valuable paper on the social question in the China mission field by a senior missionary. The far-seeing and sympathetic writer considers first the present state of the Chinese economically. He shows that the misery which so frequently oppresses and grieves missionaries in their work, is the everyday condition of the myriads around them. "Work in China," he says, "is done by mere brute force directly applied, hence

the people are worn out at an early age, purely for want of mechanical contrivances. All things are manufactured with very great labour by the most primitive methods." The bearing of this economic condition on religion is seen in the fact that the meanness and over-reaching of the Chinese, their covetousness and sordidness, are not natural, "nor would they freely incline to it,—they are forced to it by the pressure of indigence—the pure difficulty of getting a livelihood." To relieve this is in some degree to aid righteousness. The writer is strong on the point, that we ought to avoid the reproach, "Whatever good there is in Christianity you must go to the other world to get it," and believes it a proper philanthropic and Christian aim and work to reduce the poverty and increase the wealth of the Church; doing all which can be safely done to help Christians to help themselves.

This involves complexity of missionary methods; but these, the writer shows, cannot now-a-days be simple. "At present all missions are complex. They print, and heal, and educate, and teach science, and carry on benevolent works." To make use of these means, however, does not at all imply relying on them. "The Immediate aim, therefore, should be in some feasible way to utilise the producing power of labour otherwise wasted or less profitably employed. We want to put them in the way of producing. I say to put them in the way of it—to plant these methods during the transition state of China, but not necessarily to do it for ever, though social work indeed may well become an integral part of mission work."

The paper, though characterised by daring originality, is thoroughly practical, and significant facts or saving clauses are expressed in a welcome succinct homeliness. For instance, whilst showing the difficulties to missionaries involved in rejecting the resources of civilisation, he points out that "it is not, however, a resource of civilisation to send dolls to the Chinese, or persuade them to wear night-dresses or knitted stockings." With the limitations of space we must refrain from further quotation, although many epigrammatic sentences could be appreciatively quoted such as: "Interests are instincts acting legitimately."

In the lengthy reports of the Shansi Conference of Protestant missionaries, and the Yunnan and Kweichow Convention, there are many stimulating and suggestive facts. We quite agree with the editor that friendly conferences for spiritual revival or practical guidance in regard to the many problems of mission work are, if wisely conducted, of inestimable value.

Dr. Ashmore's contribution "Protestant Mission Colleges in the Madras Presidency, India, 1890-1891," and the paper by the Rev. Maurice Phillips (originally prepared for the Decennial Conference) on "Reform of Educational Mission in India," appear at an appropriate time, and will be perused with interest by the promoters of educational interests in China, whose attention has been lately occupied with the doings and sayings of the Triennial Conference of the Educational Association of China.

In the reviews, telegraphic brevities, notes and comments, etc., the worker in the interior will find much to keep him in touch with the outside world of thought and action; whilst he will find the closing contribution, "The Prime Christian Graces," so good, that he will look forward with a pleased expectancy for the next number of the *Messenger*.

We join with the acting editor in according a hearty welcome to Dr. Edkins on his expected return. What he says about Dr. Edkins, however, and his sympathy with so many different forms of mission work making him highly suitable for the post, may equally well be applied to himself. The constant readers of the *Messenger* are under deep obligations to Mr. Richard for

providing so much interesting and instructive matter; for emphasising the characteristic features of the journal; and, whilst keeping himself in the background, lifting the magazine, if possible, on to a higher plane by the infusion of a deep spiritual tone, lofty ideals, and a broad sympathy and whole-heart fellowship with all that will help and benefit mankind.

Outports.

CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The *Chit-yau* festival was observed on the 21st inst. with great heartiness. The procession was an hour passing a given point. The apotheosis of the hero is an ancient one and the worship costly. One feature was the appearance of young children gaily dressed on ponies. Three little girls, bespangled with ornaments and with deeply reddened cheeks, rode over into Shameen steadied on the little horses by attendants. They looked as though it was an irksome burden imposed on them. One had a false beard, two feet long, fastened to her sad, baby face.

Mr. D. M. Beattie, M.D., and the Rev. O. F. Wisner were summoned to Lienchau, Dr. Machle being very ill. To save time they both walked, the distance across the country being about 200 miles, which they covered in a week and returned with him to Canton this week. Dr. Machle sails for home on the 6th of May with Dr. McCandless. Their families go with them.

Dr. Wenyon who left Fatsan for England by the Siberian overland route is reported to have arrived safely at Vladivostok. He will join a company of Russian merchants and travel in waggons. He has picked up some Russian and has helpful papers of introduction. His family expect to leave Hongkong on Monday *via* India for London.

The burial of Mr. William Douglas of the outdoor staff of the Imperial Customs took place on Saturday, at the English Cemetery near the Macao forts. Forty gentlemen came with the remains from Shameen in the steam launch *Fu-mun-t'ai*. Harbour-master May directed the obsequies, and Professor Thwing read the burial service, adding a brief address, in which he referred to the special pathos of the death of one in a foreign land in his young manhood with no kinsmen to take his farewells to those in the home land. The deceased had medical attention from Dr. Rennie and from his associates, but, as in the case of the Soldier of the Legion Mrs. Norton has written about at Bingen, "there was a lack of woman's nursing and of woman's tears." Only men followed him to the grave, dropped the garlands of fresh roses, and sang the old, sweet lyric, "Jesus, lover of my soul" at the sunset hour. Dr. Thwing spoke of the early age at which foreigners die here and of the regret we feel when one is suddenly called away from the sphere of our helpful sympathy. We wish, as in this case, that we had done more to aid him in the temptations which assailed, and in the cares that depress. Whatever our rank or condition in life, we, as foreigners, should here unite in a common brotherhood of helpfulness, as we are one in a common experience of hazard and peril, in this exile from the land of our birth.

Mr. Douglas came of a good family in Edinburgh, served some years in the army, was first Corporal, and connected with the Ambulance Corps at Hongkong until a year ago, when he went to Canton. His constitution began to give way three months ago and after a week of dysentery he died at 1.40 a.m. last Saturday. A brother, a physician, was about to locate at Shanghai, whither Mr. Douglas was intending to go.

28th April.

E. P. T.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the Foochow Daily Echo of 29th ult.)

The price of kerosene oil has been lowered this week ten cents per tin.

A sad accident occurred at the Pagoda on Thursday. One of the crew of the *Galveston*, a foreigner, fell from the mast and was killed.

Again we have to report failures amongst the natives in the piece-goods trade. This week two more, with liabilities of \$30,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

A false report having gained currency amongst the natives that the Treasury had been introducing counterfeit silver coins in payments they had to make, the Treasurer, for his own safeguard, insists on having a written voucher from all parties receiving dollars from him, to the effect that they are all good money.

We recorded last week the arrival of large quantities of rice from the Northern ports and Corea. Of these, 20,000 piculs have been stored in the Government granaries. The cost is said to be little over 3,000 cash a picul, from which it may be judged that the reserve grain is of low quality, or coolie rice.

A few days ago a Ningpo junk, laden with general cargo, was captured by pirates while on her voyage to this port. All the cargo was abstracted, but the junk with her captain and crew was allowed to go free. On her arrival here the case was reported to the authorities and eight war junks were immediately sent out in quest of the pirates, the result of which we shall hear by and bye. In the meantime, the Viceroy has warned the mandarins, whose duty it is to watch the coast, to be more careful in the future, as the next reported occurrence of a similar nature will assuredly lead to their being dismissed from their posts.

SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WATERWAY.

Some time ago I called attention to the increased facilities for inland navigation due to the opening of the new junk port Muchukou, about 80 li south of the present mouth of the Yellow River. Communication between Muchukou and Poshing (博興) Lake was established about a year ago, by means of the new Siao Ch'ing Ho (小清河) which was dug at the instigation of the Taotai at Chefoo.

This canal (called "New River") was badly damaged by the Yellow River floods, but is now being repaired and extended to Chinan Fu. The total distance from the port Muchukou to Chinan Fu is about 370 li. Should this canal be pushed to completion and prove a success, it will afford a water way from the provincial capital to Chefoo some 200 li shorter than the route by the Yellow River.

Thousands of men are flocking to the scene of operations, hoping to find employment in digging and embanking the canal. As usual in such work, they are paid by the *fang* (方) or "square." This unit comprises a compact pile of earth ten feet square and one foot high, and requires a gang of four men to construct it, one to dig, two to carry the earth and the fourth to level and pound the rising dike. About 250 large cash (25 cents) is the wages for a *fang* so one will readily see that it takes lively work to earn a fair day's living. Nevertheless last year the workmen earned their food, and laid up a fair amount for a rainy day. While travelling in that region, I met several labourers returning home who had earned in a month's time \$4 worth of cash besides their food. The work, however, is hard and is considered as a last resort for "getting over the days."

THE CLIMATE.

We have hopes that the winter is over. To-day the temperature reached 92° Fahr. in the shade. But Shantung April weather is treacherous.

Weihien, 26th April.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Soochow missionaries continue to study Chinese. At the regular meeting of their Literary Society on the 4th of May, they heard an interesting paper by Mr. Hayes. It consisted of translations of judicial cases decided by Pao Lung-tu, an officer of high rank during the Sung dynasty. According to these tales Pao Lung-tu contrived by the aid of spirits, who appeared to him in dreams, by his own acuteness, by deception and trickery, and by torture, to discover the true criminal in several cases that baffled ordinary minds. For this excellence as a judge he was, according to popular belief, after death made one of the ten judges in the spirit world. The stories were interesting in themselves, and show what a low ideal of character the Chinese people have. This is one of their greatest men. And yet he did not hesitate to torture his prisoners; and in one case, after inducing a man to give important evidence by promising him full pardon, he deliberately had his credulous dupe beheaded. This book is one that the Chinese of to-day delight to read. The stories in it are rehearsed by professional story-tellers to delighted crowds in the tea-shops. One of these stories is widely known. It tells of the discovery of the true mother of the emperor, by Pao, who was the means of restoring her to her rightful position. She had been banished on a false charge. Having given birth to a son who became Emperor, it was declared by her female rivals, that her offspring was a *lusus nature*, and a cat was exhibited in proof of this assertion. The Emperor, believing that she had brought forth the cat, drove her from the palace. Afterwards Pao discovered her living in poverty, blind and wretched. The way in which Pao charged her son, though Emperor, with being unfilial (天子不孝) and unraveled a tangled mass of court intrigue and female jealousy, and led the Emperor to receive and honour his long-lost mother constitutes one of the great themes of which the Chinese never tire.

The essayist was criticised for not giving some account of the life and times of Pao Lung-tu. His essay was a building that seemed to rise out of a cloud of mist. His hearers would fain have seen the foundations.

The Association was entertained by Mrs. Parker. Dr. Parker being absent, she met the emergency single-handed, and by a happy thought set tables and chairs on the lawn where refreshments were served. The presence of visitors from Wonsih, Changsu, Sungkiang and Shanghai added greatly to the pleasure of one of the most delightful social gatherings we have had.

5th May.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills effect wonderful cures of bad legs and wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. Though potent for good, it is powerless for harm; and though the cure it effects is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

2nd and 3rd March.

A CASE OF PARRICIDE IN KUANGTUNG.

The Governor-General of the Two Kuang Provinces, Li Han-chang, and the Governor of the Canton Province, Kang Yi, report a case of parricide and the execution of the criminal by the slow and painful process. Liu Kuan-mei was a salt carrier living at Têngshun Hsien (near Swatow). Early in the morning of the 5th of July last, his wife and children went to pay a visit to the wife's parents, and Liu Kuan-mei after seeing them on their way purchased some wine and meat and returned home. He and his father, Liu Chiu-chuan, made merry with the good fare and both became tipsy. The father then ordered the son to go to his work of salt carrying. The son refused, and the father not only cursed him, but proceeded to beat him with a staff. Liu Kuan-mei, still under the influence of liquor, slipped by his father, snatched the staff from his grasp, and turned to run. But the staff was of considerable length, and as he turned with great quickness, struck his father behind the left ear and felled him to the floor. The neighbours hearing the noise, rushed in, but Liu Chiu-chuan was too far gone to speak and shortly died. Liu Kuan-mei took an opportunity to disappear from the scene. His elder brother, Liu Tu-mei, was away from home in service, and his cousin Liu Ah-hsin, being old and sick, could not go to the magistrate to report the case. So the body was buried and a messenger sent for Liu Tu-mei. The magistrate, however, heard of the matter and arrested Liu Ah-hsin. Liu Tu-mei then returned and reported the case, requesting that no inquest might be held.

Investigation was made, Liu Kuan-mei arrested, sent to Canton, and there executed by the slow and painful process. Liu Ah-hsin was held excused for not reporting the affair on account of his age and infirmities. It was also decided to take no further steps against several witnesses who did not appear to give evidence.—*Rescript: Let the Board of Punishments take note.*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REWARDS FOR THE EXECUTION OF A NOTED PIRATE ON THE COAST OF CHEKIANG.

The Governor of Chêkiang, Sung Chün, memorialises the Throne requesting that the recommendations for rewards for putting to death the notorious outlaw, Ma Mien Tu Jên, made by him some time since, may be adopted. Upon memorialist reporting the death of this pest of the district of T'ai-chou in Chêkiang, His Majesty granted leave to submit the names of the civil and military officials who had taken part in putting a stop to his career.

The Boards of Civil Office and War, however, objected to the proposals made, on the grounds that the officials in question had merely done their duty and did not deserve extraordinary rewards. Memorialist proceeds to vigorously combat this view. T'ai-chou, he points out, is a mountainous sea coast region, and has long been the haunt of pirates. The officials in question hunt out these evil-doers both by land and sea the whole year round. Their work is trying and laborious, and their success has been recorded in memorials to the Throne. Their proper duty being the arrest of law-breakers, memorialist would not presume to recommend them for trifling services. But Ma Mien Tu Jên was a noted leader on the northern coast of T'ai-chou and was at the head of a large band. Had the slightest delay occurred in stopping his recent outbreak, the consequences

to the public would have been most serious. The officials under notice, procuring information of his movements, pursued him by land and sea, regardless of danger in the midst of mighty waves and foaming billows. They put to death this formidable robber chief and broke up his gang. Such a feat is fully as meritorious as the suppression by regular troops of a band of rebels, and it is essential for the encouragement of similar brave deeds in these troublous times that generous rewards be granted. Memorialist has exercised great care in the selection of names and ventures to again submit the list for His Majesty's approval.—*Rescript: Let it be as proposed. Let the Boards concerned take note.*

4th and 5th March.

REMISSION OF TAXES IN KUANGSI.

The Governor of Kuangsi, Chang Lien-kuei presents a memorial requesting that the grain and army taxes of certain districts in Kuangsi for the year 1892 may be partly remitted or deferred, according to the particular circumstances of the various places. On account of the presence of troops in the province and the war upon the frontier, the taxes of the province for some years up to 1891 were not collected in full or within the proper time, and in recognition of these favours the people should show a glad alacrity in paying the charges for 1892. Memorialist sent repeated instructions through the Provincial Treasurer to the local officials to collect the taxes with due promptitude. The district of T'ai-p'ing is, however, on the very frontier, and measures of frontier defence are still in progress. Ts'angwu suffered from excessive summer rains, the paddy fields were flooded and the crop of rice was small. Fuch'uan and Ho Hsien were visited by late rains and the autumn paddy was injured. Other places in the districts of Kueilin and Hsünchou have not yet recovered their former prosperity and the people are in straitened circumstances. Memorialist is therefore reluctantly compelled to beg His Majesty's consideration for the poverty of the country. The district of Yangli, in the T'ai-p'ing prefecture (near Lungchou on the Tongking frontier), has suffered most of all, and it is proposed to remit altogether one half of the taxes for 1892 and to allow the other half to be paid at the same time as the 1893 taxes. The districts of Ch'ungshan, in the T'ai-p'ing prefecture, and Wuhsüan, in the Hsünchou prefecture, have suffered less severely, and it is proposed to remit three-tenths of their 1892 taxes, and to allow the remaining seven-tenths to be paid at the same time as the 1893 taxes. Other places are mentioned and proposals for deferment of taxes made.—*Granted by Rescript.*

6th and 7th March.

MURDER OF THREE PERSONS.

The Governor of Kirin reports the execution by cutting in pieces of a man convicted of murdering three members of one family. The parties concerned in the case were all inhabitants of a village in the Sub-prefecture of It'ungchou. One day the autumn before last the child of one of the villagers was bitten by a neighbour's dog. The child's father, Wu Lien-k'uei, demanded satisfaction from the owner of the dog. An acquaintance named Han undertook to get the claim settled, and obtained compensation for him to the amount of about a couple of dollars. This having been paid, Han asked for a present in return for his services, and Wu Lien-k'uei promised him two hundredweight of corn. But, as the child died soon afterwards, Wu Lien-k'uei declined to keep his word. Han, nevertheless, continued to press for payment; and one day in the spring, his wife went to Wu Lien-k'uei's house to ask again for the corn. When she met with a refusal, she made a disturbance, and threw some dirt into a saucepan which was boiling on the fire. Wu Lien-k'uei went off to Han's

house to expostulate. But Han took his wife's part and struck Wu Lien-k'uei with his fist. The latter went home in a rage, and, after drinking more than was good for him, made up his mind to give Han a beating. As he knew that Han was his superior in strength, he asked a nephew to give him his help. Accordingly towards evening they went together to Han's house, the uncle armed with a knife, and the nephew with a cudgel. On reaching the door they began to shout and curse, upon which Han came out and replied in similar style. Wu Lien-k'uei thereupon stabbed him in the face and the nephew struck him with the cudgel. He fell to the ground, and as he lay there, he showered imprecations on his assailants and their ancestors, threatening them with revenge when he should be well again. Wu Lien-k'uei then determined to take his life, and hacked him about the head till he killed him. Han's wife, accompanied by her little girl, came out to help her husband, and caught hold of the murderer, struggling with him with all her might. Wu Lien-k'uei, who was in a state of great excitement, slew her also in order to stop her mouth, and even killed the little girl, who was standing by, crying. The nephew had taken no part in the murders, but he assisted his uncle to carry away the corpses and throw them into a ditch, where they covered them with earth. While they were thus engaged, another nephew of Wu Lien-k'uei came by. The murderer could not conceal from him what had happened, but persuaded him not to say anything about it. Three weeks afterwards a patrol of soldiers, who were looking for robbers, happened to pass by the house of the murdered man. Seeing it empty and noticing marks of the struggle that had occurred, they made enquiries and found out the truth from the spectator of the burial. Wu Lien-k'uei was arrested, and after trial was sentenced and executed in accordance with the law. The nephew who aided him escaped and could not be found. As the murderer left no children, it has been ordered that the whole of his property be given to the family of his victim.—*Approved.*

8th March.

MONGOLS AT EMPRESS'S FESTIVITIES.

A Decree of the Empress Dowager deals with the presence of the Mongol Princes at the coming festivities on the occasion of her attaining her sixtieth year. Of the Mongol Princes and nobles who have the right of entry at court, those who are on duty that year are required to present themselves and make obeisance, while the rest may do so if they desire it. With regard to the other princes and nobles who have not the right of entry, but who ought in strictness to come to Peking on such an occasion to pray for blessings upon Her Majesty, it is ordered that those who are on duty that year shall appear at the capital, and the remainder of them are excused.

PUNISHMENT OF NEGLIGENT GUARDS.

According to a report presented by the Governor of Shingking, last year a prisoner who had been condemned to death for murder in T'iehling Hsien was sent as is customary to the provincial capital for a final examination before the high authorities. He had formerly been an opium smoker, and, after he had given up the practice, he was subject to pains in the stomach, which he cured by taking medicine made of opium. His mother was afraid that he might have one of his attacks on the journey, and therefore, just before he started, she bought a box of anti-opium pills and gave them to him. The guards, who with the gaol-warden were in charge of him, knew that she had done so, but did not see any reason to prevent it. The journey to Moukden was accomplished, the examination took place, and the party set out on their return.

On the last evening, as they were approaching T'iehling, the prisoner had an attack of his old complaint. Trying to cure himself as rapidly as possible, he swallowed all the contents of the box, with the result that he was poisoned beyond possibility of recovery. The guards discovered his illness, and when the party arrived late in the night at T'iehling, they carried him into the lock-up, intending to send for a medical man the first thing in the morning; but before that could be done the man was dead. As the guards knew that they had rendered themselves liable to heavy punishment, they told the gaol-warden that the man had died in prison of sickness; and the gaol-warden made a similar statement to the magistrate when the latter, who had been absent, returned to the town. The magistrate reported the death to his superiors, who, as the law requires, appointed an independent magistrate to hold an inquest. This officer discovered that the death had been caused by poison; and then the whole story came out. According to the law, if the persons in charge of a prisoner give him any instrument by which he puts himself to death, they are liable to receive eighty blows and two years' banishment. The guards, in the present case, ought to have known that anti-opium pills contain opium ashes, and when taken in quantity will cause death; and their offence, though not quite so grave, is very similar to the one described in the text books. It is therefore proposed to give them a punishment one degree lighter, namely seventy blows and a year and a half's banishment. The gaol-warden has already been cashiered, and the magistrate, who had lost a step of rank, has since died. It is therefore not thought necessary to take any further notice of either of them.—*Referred to the Board of Justice.*

9th March.

No documents of interest.

10th March.

TEMPLE IN HONOUR OF YEN CHING-MING.

The Governor of Shantung presents a memorial on behalf of a number of gentlemen belonging to that province, who wish to erect a temple in honour of the recently deceased statesman Yen Ching-ming. According to the statement of the applicants, in the reign of Hsien Feng, Shantung was terribly harassed both by the Taipings and Nienfei rebels, who came from other parts of the Empire, and by numerous bodies of local brigands known under various names, such as the sectarian banditti, turban banditti, salt banditti and others. At the beginning of the reign of Tung Chih the Taipings and Nienfei were giving less trouble; but the local brigands had become a greater pest than ever. Just at this period, now thirty years ago, Yen Ching-ming was promoted to be Governor of the Province. He found the country in a state of terrible disorder, banditti everywhere, and the people openly refusing to pay their taxes. He at once gave himself unremittingly to his work. With the aid of Prince Saukolinsin he weeded out the weak and useless from the army and transformed it into a serviceable force. In a few months' time he got the better of the brigands, destroying their lairs in Tunchang and Tzuchuan, and at the same time not letting them escape, so as break out again and create disturbance anew. In those days the country was full of unauthorised bodies of trainbands or militia. Marching about in large numbers, under the command of the men who enrolled them, they exacted contributions from the farmers, far heavier than the ordinary government taxes. These bands were suppressed by Yen Ching-ming to the great relief of both the officials and the people, and the regular government was recognised once more. By the end of three years the provincial treasury contained three million taels; the remaining

bands of brigands had been crushed beyond the possibility of recovery; and the army had been remodelled without any trouble occurring from the soldiers who were dismissed. The fame of the Governor was known throughout the kingdom, and he was honoured and eulogised by his Imperial Master. He was no less successful in his administrative acts and in the management of his subordinates. Treating them with firmness but kindness, he became a terror to the unprincipled. The results of his government have lasted to the present day, and the people are yet reaping the benefit therefrom. In remembrance of what he did for them, the petitioners ask leave to erect a temple in his honour at the provincial capital, where services may be performed by the officials in the spring and autumn.—*Granted.*

11th March.

REPORT BY ADMIRAL OF THE YANGTZE.

The Admiral of the Yangtze reports that last October, on assuming charge of his post, he first proceeded to his official residence at Taiping Fu, where he attended to the matters of business which were awaiting his arrival, and reviewed the five squadrons which are under his immediate command. After this he ascended the Yangtze and reviewed the five squadrons at Hukou, the four at Hanyang, and the four at Yochou. At each place he was contented with the knowledge of their drill shown by the men and the way in which they handled their guns and smaller fire-arms. Those who did best, he encouraged by rewards, and he inflicted punishments where necessary. Besides having interviews with the high authorities along the route, he crossed the Poyang Lake and the Tungting Lake to the capitals of Kiangsi and Huanan, in order to visit the Governors of those provinces. In all he travelled more than four thousand li, and was away over seventy days. The squadrons at Kuachou and other places below Nanking have recently been inspected by the Viceroy, and therefore the memorialist could leave them for a time; but he will proceed to Kuachou at the end of a visit which he is now making to Nanking for the purpose of consulting with the Viceroy there. The memorialist remarks that the Yangtze fleet was placed on its present footing at the beginning of the reign of Tung Chih by Tseng Kuo-fan and Peng Yü-lin; but it was then recognised that as time should go on there would be changes necessary. Of the matters to be observed the first and most important is that both the officers and the men should live on board their gunboats. This was the old rule and it must be obeyed under pain of immediate dismissal. Secondly opium smoking and gambling must be prevented. These practices are principally indulged in at night, which is just the time when the patrol boats should exercise the greatest vigilance. If robberies take place on the water, this will be held as proof of the negligence of the patrols. Thirdly the men must be kept well to their drill. If they are not thoroughly and regularly exercised, they will fail through want of practice, when the moment comes for them really to fight. Fourthly, everything must be real and thorough and there must be no pretence or sham.

There is one special matter which the memorialist has in his mind. He received in person the verbal commands of His Majesty, that he should take the strictest precautions against the *Kolao Hui*. Many or most of these are disbanded soldiers, who entice each other to join; and it will require long watchfulness before the society can gradually be rooted out. A year ago along the valley of the Yangtze it was only the rapid action of the high authorities which stifled the flame before it burst out; and the slightest relaxation of vigilance is still not to be thought of. The memorialist has ordered all the men under his command, that they must immediately give

secret information if any attempt is made to seduce them whether by acquaintances or strangers. Any of the men who may have been led away, will be fully pardoned if they surrender their tickets of their own accord; but if they are discovered by other means, they will be handed over to the civil authorities for exemplary punishment. The memorialist has personally addressed the officers and men of every squadron on these matters, and is again issuing orders to the commanders to continue to display the greatest watchfulness.—*Noted.*

12th March.

EXAMINER IN FORMOSA.

In addition to his other duties the Governor of Formosa holds the post of Literary Chancellor. It is his duty therefore to conduct the civil and military examinations held in the different prefectures of the island. On account of press of business he requests that he may be allowed to send a deputy to represent him at the examinations in Taipei Fu and Tainan Fu.—*Granted.*

SUBSIDY TO KUEICHOW IN ARREAR.

The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung reports that the province of Hupeh owes to Kueichow arrears of subsidy to the amount of Tls. 158,000. During the past five years Tls. 92,000 of the above debt has been cleared off, and this year (1892) the Board of Re-organisation informed the memorialist that it had a sum of Tls. 10,000 which could be devoted to the same purposes. The money has therefore been paid into a native bank which will remit it to the Kueichow Government.

13th March.

COURT CIRCULAR.

His Majesty is wearing robes of grey squirrel.

14th March.

POOR RELIEF IN KANSU.

The Province of Kansu, says the Governor-General, suffered last spring and summer from a severe drought. In the autumn the crops were again damaged by hailstorms and by floods resulting from heavy rains. The harvest therefore was necessarily most deficient. When the winter came, the memorialist saw that, unless relief measures were introduced, the poorer classes must suffer terribly from cold and hunger. He therefore desired the local authorities, wherever it might be required, to open soup kitchens and distribute clothing for the benefit of the poor and needy. In the neighbourhood of Lanchow Fu the state of affairs was worse than anywhere else, and the price of corn had risen greatly. The memorialist deputed officers to establish two soup-kitchens outside the East Gate, one for men, the other for women. The distribution of broth commenced about the beginning of December; and the number of applicants went on increasing, till at the end of January they averaged more than nine thousand daily. They all presented relief tickets which had been given to them, and there was no confusion or disorder. When the season has ended the memorialist will furnish a statement of the expenditure, and he hopes that he may be allowed to charge it in his accounts.—*Let the Board of Revenue take note.*

15th March.

REMISSION OF TAXES IN NORTH KIANGSU.

The Viceroy at Nanking presents a memorial, recommending that the land tax this year be remitted or postponed in very many districts of northern Kiangsu, where the harvest from a variety of causes was much below the average amount. In Kiangning Fu, Yangchow Fu and Huanan Fu bright sunny weather prevailed during the spring and summer. The rice fields on the higher ground suffered greatly for want of moisture; and the rain, when at last it fell, was too late to revive the plants. As autumn came on there was

control of the Board." The last letter received by the mail last week says: "Your remarks as to the feelings of shareholders are noted. Nobody could be more disappointed than the Directors at the failure of the enterprise to which they have devoted much time and attention and by the non-success of which they are considerable losers." That was all he (the Chairman) had to say, except to invite the shareholders to indicate the nature of the telegram they wished him to send in time for the meeting on the 15th inst.

Mr. Dunn—Supposing we were to wind up, would that exonerate the Directors from all further claims against them, because they are legally liable, I believe?

Mr. Talbot said that the Shanghai shareholders must have more information before they proceeded to discuss winding up. He wished to know the date of the last account? In the report of the Directors dated 24th January, 1891, they recommended that the accounts should be made up to 31st December each year, and the meetings held annually as soon thereafter as possible. He should like to know where the accounts were.

The Chairman—I have never seen any accounts.

Mr. Talbot said it was perfectly well known in Shanghai that the shareholders joined the new company on the strength of representations made by the Directors. He found in the report of the Directors to be submitted to the shareholders at the meeting of April 11th, 1892, the following paragraphs:—"The quantity of ore in sight in the San Inuris alone is estimated at 60,000 tons of good milling ore, assaying from \$25 to \$30 per ton, which would leave the company on the very lowest computation, \$10 per ton clear profit, or estimating that we treat 100 tons per day, this should leave a net income of £60,000 per annum. The estimate of profit is on the basis of what is actually in sight and awaiting treatment, but there is every reason to believe that the vein which has already been proved to a depth of 550 feet will hold down and remain equally rich. This is apart altogether from what may be taken out of the other mines, the assays of which run considerably higher. The Chairman has just returned from the mines and has as great confidence as ever in the value of the property of the company, and that it will prove a highly remunerative undertaking whenever work is fully organised; but in order to erect the necessary smelting furnaces for this purpose, pay off the debts and get the company into proper working order, a further sum of £50,000 is proposed to be raised." At the meeting following the Chairman said: "Of the railway I cannot speak too highly except as to its cost; and as regards the mines, once more I was assured by Mr. Whyte, our own appointed mining captain, who took charge of the mines to satisfy us, several months before they were taken over, that we had 60,000 tons of ore available in San Inuris alone; and the lode at 550 feet depth was proved equally good to any of the upper levels; that the San José Mine continued to promise as well as ever, in addition to which we had many other prospects in the New Zone, and previous discoveries all most encouraging. In a consultation with him he estimated the mining cost, including timbering, at \$4 Mexican per ton; and adding \$1 for railway expenses, \$3 for milling, and making all due allowances, there seemed to be no doubt in the mind of any of those connected with the mines that we should at least net £2 per ton on our ore, and possibly considerably more." That was at the meeting of 11th of April, 1892, and ten months later Mr. Hammond summed up his report as follows:—"First, there is no mineral at present exposed upon the company's property that can be worked with profit, and, second, that the indications are most unfavourable for the discovery of va-

luable ore bodies by further explorations." Mr. Talbot said that that paragraph did away with all the Directors had before stated. Then he saw that the shareholders here had their suspicions and on 26th May, 1892, Mr. Major telegraphed to London: "Shareholders demand postpone three months reconstruction scheme, owing conflicting information value mine; meeting called Saturday consider reply." And the reply dated, London, 27th May, was: "Referring to Major we are advised cannot do as desired; you must adhere to Liquidators' circular." In face of these statements he thought they would like to hear any explanations that might be forth coming, and he moved that the meet be adjourned until the Directors had time to consider.

Mr. Jaques—I beg to second that.

The Chairman—Would you mention a date?

Mr. S. Morris said he did not think they could do anything until they had had a proper statement put before them. All Mr. Whittall's statements had been so contradictory that he (Mr. Morris) had lost entire confidence, and he wanted an outside independent report of the expenditure.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Dunn, said that 62,000 shares were held in Shanghai, 10,000 being in the names of Chinese, and over 16,000 shares were represented in the room at that meeting.

Mr. Morris said that when the company was reconstructed the Directors stated that some 60,000 tons of ore were held as an asset, and he wanted to know what had become of that.

Mr. Talbot—I represent a great many shares, and if it had not been for this statement I should not have taken a share in the company.

Mr. Morris—I certainly would not have put any money into the company if it had not been for that statement, and I hold that if not legally then these people are morally responsible.

Mr. Lücke—It is well known that it is the intention of the shareholders to bring either civil or criminal proceedings against the Directors, and I think it would be advisable to mention that to the Directors.

Mr. Morris—I would say we are going to make enquiries; we are not satisfied.

Mr. Talbot—I do not think this meeting has any justification for saying we are going to commence proceedings. We can ask the Directors for information.

Mr. Dunn—As for threatening proceedings we cannot do that.

Mr. Morris—We are going to make enquiries. We are not satisfied and have no confidence.

Mr. Talbot—We want information. There is no intention on my part to take proceedings. We should say we have not sufficient information on which to give an opinion.

Mr. Morris—I wish it to be impressed on them in London that I and many of my friends have entirely lost confidence in the Directors, and we want to know how the money was disposed of. We have never been treated with the courtesy we deserve. On the 30th March last there was a telegram sent out and it was not published by the Agents until the 10th April—one day before the meeting in London. Could you give me any sound reason for the suppression of that telegram?

The Chairman—That was not done by me.

Mr. Morris—I demand a copy of the Register and to know who sold shares in that time. I want to know who sold their shares out during that time.

Mr. Talbot—I do not think that is before the meeting.

Mr. Morris—I want to know, and I have got a reason for asking.

Mr. Talbot—You can obtain that information privately; I certainly think it is not before this meeting.

Mr. Morris—I want to know on what grounds that telegram was withheld and who sold their shares during that time.

Mr. Jaques said that the meeting had to decide whether the Company should liquidate or not.

After some discussion as to the wording of the telegram to be sent,

Mr. Morris repeated his question as to who were the persons who sold shares. Why was the telegram kept back, and why should the then agents and their friends have certain information, which the other shareholders had not?

The Chairman said he could not answer the questions.

Mr. Dunn remarked that it was useless for the Shanghai shareholders to be asked to give an opinion when they had no information on which to found it. It seemed as if the Directors were trying to get the shareholders to say something and then to say: "You have given your consent and now you cannot grumble." He proposed the following resolution:

That this meeting is of opinion there is nothing before it to justify an expression of its views, and it declines to proceed further until audited accounts and explanations of the conflicting representations are made.

Mr. S. Morris seconded

This resolution on being put was carried unanimously, and it was further agreed that a telegram something similar to the following should be sent:

Shareholders demand audited accounts and explanations of conflicting representations. Decline in meantime to express opinion. Full particulars follow by mail.

The proceedings then terminated.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI RACES: SPRING MEETING.

Judges:—J. S. FEARON, Esq., B. A. CLARKE, Esq.

Stewards in charge of the Scales:—JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., C. BEURMANN, Esq.

Stewards in charge of Telegraph and Numbers:—H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq., C. J. DUDGEON, Esq., J. A. POND, Esq.

Starters:—E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Esq., C. J. ASHLEY, Esq.

Time-keeper:—A. E. JONES, Esq.

Clerk of the Course:—E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Esq.

Secretary:—BARNES DALLAS, Esq.

OFF-DAY.

Saturday, 6th May, 1893.

Saturday saw a fitting termination to what has been a most enjoyable spring meeting. An exceptionally numerous concourse of spectators witnessed the races, the weather, although a little uncertain earlier in the day, and somewhat overcast, was by no means unpleasant; and as for the sport, it was of a very interesting character, whilst the Town Band under Commander Vela added to the general gaiety by discoursing a lively selection of popular music. The first event, the Off-Day Sweepstakes, was remarkable as being the only race during the meeting in which the Judges have not been able to separate the first two ponies. In order to decide if possible the merits of *Gesler* and *Mimac*, the animals in question, the owners arranged a match which took place after the fifth race. *Gesler* was successful in this, but even then it was an open question whether *Mimac*'s defeat could not be largely accounted for by the stumble he made just passing the rails. The victory of *Buccaneer* in the Barleycorn Cup was a popular one, and there is no doubt that Mr. Fernando has secured a pony which will yet repay careful watching. On the first day he was manifestly not quite fit, but he improved as he ran, and his carrying to victory the colours which were once so popular, gave genuine gratification to a good many. *Ten tonic*'s win in the Sans Souci Cup came rather as a surprise, and it is

not easy to explain his comparative friendliness in the Pari-Mutuel, for he has a creditable record, and beat *Guiding Star*, which was a strong favourite, with ease. *Cartridge* won the Mafoos' Race rather easily, from his stable companion. A very fine piece of judicious riding was shown by the winning jockey in the Big Sweep Cup, *Madeira* being kept well in hand, and answering the call just at the right moment. *Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay* was the only successful favourite during the day, winning the Steeplechase in a surprising manner after having fallen at the drop-wall jump. *Firefly*, by winning the Mafoos' Champion Race, added yet another victory to his very creditable record, which now stands at three firsts and a second. His owner was prevented by his accident from being present, but the pony was warmly greeted as Mr. Heffer led him in. It was a wise proceeding not to allow the mafoos a whip, for *Firefly* is a pony which needs little coercive encouragement. Details of the races follow:—

1.—THE OFF-DAY SWEEPSTAKES OF \$5 each—For all Subscription Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race—Weight for inches as per scale—*One Mile*—Second Pony to receive Tls. 16, balance of the Subscription Griffin Fund.

	st.	lbs.
„ <i>Tewkesbury's chestnut Gesler</i> (Mr. Read)	11	1.1*
„ <i>Kanuck's white Micmac</i> (Mr. Midwood)	11	1.1*
„ <i>Min's dun Clover</i> (Mr. Machado) ..	10	12. 3
„ <i>Justus' bay Gloria</i> (Mr. H. Sampson) ..	10	11..0
„ <i>Crawford's bay Pretence</i> (Owner) ..	10	9 ..0

* Dead heat.

Gloria got the best of the start, with *Pretence* second, until half way along the back straight when *Gesler* got into second place. Before Probst's Corner was reached *Clover* came out, and at the Monument was in front, *Micmac* and *Gesler* contesting closely for second. Entering the straight the latter were going neck and neck, passing *Clover* in front of Bell Vue; but the judge was unable to separate the two leaders. Time 2min. 13secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Micmac* 53, *Gloria* 49, *Gesler* 25, *Clover* 11, *Pretence* 6.—Total 144=\$720.

2.—THE "BARLEYCORN" CUP—Value, Tls. 100—Presented by Mr. D. E. Sassoon—For Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a race—Unplaced Ponies allowed 3lbs.—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of the Off-Day Sweepstakes excluded—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony—*Three Quarters of a Mile*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Fernando's piebald <i>Buccaneer</i> (Mr. Midwood)	11	1..1
„ <i>Ring's grey A-ciso</i> (Mr. Meyerink) ..	11	2..2
„ <i>Dreux's brown Chiquita</i> (Mr. H. Sampson) ..	10	9..3
„ <i>Bedford's grey Nitro</i> (Mr. Ramsey) ..	10	9..0
„ <i>Danu's grey Starveling</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkil) ..	10	9..0
„ <i>John Peel's skewbald Norseman</i> (Mr. Inglis) ..	11	1..0
„ <i>Common's bay Childeric</i> (Mr. Crawford) ..	10	9..0
„ <i>Toe's bay Congo</i> (Mr. Read) ..	11	1..0
„ <i>Chouffeur's grey Folly</i> (Mr. Machado) ..	10	9..0
„ <i>Twobee's bay Imperialist</i> (Mr. Dallas) ..	10	12..0
„ <i>Hampton's grey Shanks</i> (Mr. Reynell) ..	11	7..0

Chiquita got the best of an indifferent start, and maintained the lead until the Monument when *Buccaneer*, which had been the last to get off, came up rapidly, and heading the field entering the straight won by three lengths; *Folly* was last. Time 1min. 33secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Congo* 70, *Buccaneer* 41, *Imperialist* 41, *Childeric* 27, *A-ciso* 14, *Norseman* 12, *Chiquita* 11, *Starveling* 8, *Shanks* 5, *Folly* 5, *Nitro* 2.—Total 236=\$1,180.

3.—THE "SANS SOUCI" CUP—Value, Tls. 100—Presented by Mr. D. E. Sassoon—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners on the fourth day excluded—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony—*One Mile and a Quarter*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Brega's cream <i>Teutonic</i> (Mr. Machado) ..	11	1..1
„ <i>Ring's grey Guiding Star</i> (Mr. Meyerink) ..	11	4..2
„ <i>Gilbert's bay Privateer</i> (Mr. Davies) ..	11	1..3
„ <i>Weed's grey Don</i> (Mr. Malherbe) ..	11	1..0
„ <i>Trebaux's grey Rob Roy</i> (Mr. H. Sampson) ..	11	1..0
„ <i>Umbert's grey Vintage</i> (Mr. F. A. Sampson) ..	10	12..0
„ <i>Chouffeur's grey Correct</i> (Mr. Midwood) ..	10	12..0

Guiding Star got off with the lead, attended by *Vintage* and *Rob Roy*, and so they ran to Probst's Corner, where *Teutonic* came up and overhauling the leader entered the straight with a clear lead, followed by *Guiding Star* and *Privateer*. In this order they passed the post, *Teutonic* winning easily. Time 2 min. 40 secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Guiding Star* 114, *Correct* 78, *Rob Roy* 33, *Teutonic* 14, *Vintage* 6, *Don* 4, *Privateer* 3.—Total 252=\$1,260.

4.—THE MAFOOS' RACE—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting—Winners at this Meeting excluded—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance, \$5—*Once Round*—Native Riders in Racing Colours—The stakes to be handed to the riders as follows:—The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Cartridge</i> (Ko Tung) ..	9	10..1
„ <i>Sassoon's grey Preceptor</i> (Punch) ..	9	7..2
„ <i>Bedford's chestnut Chloro</i> (Ah Ling) ..	9	7..3
„ <i>Falk's grey Boreas</i> (Fish) ..	9	10..0
„ <i>Min's dun Clover</i> (Kai Fong) ..	9	7..0
„ <i>Broom's grey Flatcatcher</i> (Chang Hung) ..	9	10..0
„ <i>Uto's brown Nonpareil</i> (Ah Chow) ..	9	7..3

Boreas got the lead at the start, but soon fell back last, *Nonpareil* leading passing the Loongfei. At the Monument the latter was still ahead but the other ponies were close up, and coming into the straight *Cartridge* went in front and eventually won by three lengths; a good third. *Boreas* was fourth and *Clover* last. Time 2min. 37 1/2 secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Preceptor* 80, *Boreas* 58, *Cartridge* 35, *Nonpareil* 8, *Flatcatcher* 7, *Clover* 7.—Total 195=\$975.

5.—THE BIG SWEEP CUP—Value, Tls. 100—Presented—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race—Weight for inches as per scale—Ponies placed at this Meeting, 5lbs. extra—Winners on fourth day excluded—Entrance, \$5, to go to the Second Pony—*One Mile and a Half*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Ring's chestnut <i>Madeira</i> (Mr. Meyerink) ..	11	6..1
„ <i>Waveny's black Noirmont</i> (Mr. Read) ..	11	9..2
„ <i>Crawford's grey Haphazard</i> (Owner) ..	11	4..3
„ <i>Hampton's grey Shanks</i> (Mr. Midwood) ..	10	1..0
„ <i>Kanuck's grey Shawnee</i> (Mr. C. R. Burkil) ..	11	1..0

The lead was taken by the favourite and held until nearing the Monument, where *Madeira* which had been waiting, took command and retaining it, won by three lengths; a very good third. Time, 3min. 16 1/2 secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Noirmont* 168, *Haphazard* 45, *Madeira* 73, *Shanks* 15, *Shawnee* 8.—Total 249=\$1,245.

6.—MATCH.—One mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Tewkesbury's chestnut <i>Gesler</i> (Mr. Oram) ..	12	0..1
„ <i>Kanuck's white Micmac</i> (Mr. Gove) ..	12	0..2

There was little to choose between the ponies until passing the Monument where *Gesler* appeared to have a slight advantage. Entering the straight, the pair were almost level, but passing the rails *Micmac* stumbled and *Gesler* keeping on won by three lengths. Time, 2min. 4secs.

There was no Pari-Mutuel on this event.

7.—THE CELESTIAL STEEPLECHASE—For all China Ponies, without regard to ownership—Winners of a Steeplechase or a Paper Hunt excluded—Native Riders in Racing Colours—Catch weights—Entrance, \$5—First rider, 5/8ths; second, 2/8ths; third, 1/8th—*Once Round*.

Mr. Chouffeur's <i>Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay</i> (Peter) ..	1
„ <i>Melchers' Geheimnis</i> (Ah Chow) ..	2
Count Butler's <i>Playmate</i> (Goose) ..	0
Mr. Holmfield's <i>Puritan</i> (Punch) ..	0
„ <i>de Nantre's Zero</i> (Wang Wih) ..	0
„ <i>G. Dallas's Electricity</i> (Diamond) ..	0
„ <i>Gilpin's Silver Spray</i> (Kai Fu) ..	0

Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay made the running, and by the time he reached the drop wall had obtained a commanding lead, whilst three other ponies had met with mishaps and were out of the race. At this jump, however, the leader also fell, and whilst his rider was endeavouring to mount he was passed by *Geheimnis*. The jockey soon recovered his seat and pluckily started off again. At the last jump he was only just behind *Geheimnis* and the exciting run in ended in *Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay's* favour by half a length.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay* 68, *Puritan* 51, *Silver Spray* 21, *Geheimnis* 15, *Electricity* 12, *Zero* 9, *Playmate* 5.—Total 181=\$905.

8.—THE MAFOOS' CHAMPION RACE—For China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance, \$5—*Once Round*—Native Riders in Racing Colours—The stakes to be handed to the riders as follows:—The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Josses's grey <i>Firefly</i> (Peter) ..	9	8..1
„ <i>Sassoon's white Snowstorm</i> (Kai Tung) ..	9	9..2
„ <i>Trebaux's dun Majestic</i> (Punch) ..	9	7..3
„ <i>John Peel's grey Talisman</i> (Tien-tsin) ..	9	8..0
„ <i>Ring's grey Ariso</i> (Fish) ..	9	8..0
„ <i>Trebaux's dun Rob Roy</i> (Diamond) ..	9	7..0

Snowstorm got off with a start, and led until reaching the entrance to the straight where *Firefly* went in front and won by two lengths; a good third. Time, 2min. 36secs.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Majestic* 71, *Firefly* 69, *Talisman* 45, *Snowstorm* 45, *Ariso* 14, *Rob Roy* 6.—Total 250=\$1,250.

9.—THE SAILORS' RACE—For all Men-of-war's men—Catch weights—No entrance fee—Five prizes—*Once Round*.

The usual Sailors' race concluded the programme. It would perhaps have been better if the competitors had been divided into two races, for the field was very crowded. Unfortunately one sailor from H.M.S. *Esk* was injured and it was deemed advisable to take him to the hospital. The first prize was won by a sailor belonging to the *Tsukushi Kan*, named Nagayama, the second by a *Severn* marine named W. H. Ratcliffe, the third by a *Redpole* blue-jacket named T. Bomyer, the fourth by A. Griffiths, and the fifth by W. Portland, A.B.'s on the *Severn*.

PEKING SPRING RACES.

Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th April, 1893.

The following are the results of the racing:—
FIRST DAY.

- 1.—LIEN HUA CHAI STAKES.— $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile. lbs.
Mr. Cheshire's bay *P.P.C.* (Mr. Chas. Denby, jr.) 152...1
Sir Robert Hart's grey *Pumelo* late *Muskee* (Mr. Michie) 149...2
Time, 1min. 37secs.

- 2.—MAIDEN PLATE.—For Griffins only.—One mile. lbs.
Mr. O'Connor's chestnut *Deception* (Mr. Little) 158...1
Count Cassini's skewbald *Faust* (Mr. Chas. Denby, jr.) 152...2
Time, 2min. 13secs.

- 3.—PEKING DERBY.—One mile and three quarters. lbs.
Mr. Detring's brown *Sandgraf* (Mr. Bowman) 149...1
„ Korostovetz's grey *Nabuchodonosor* (Owner) 155...2
„ Cheshire's white *Au Revoir* (Owner) 155...3
Time, 4min. 3secs.

- 4.—SPRING STAKES.—One Mile. lbs.
Mr. Michel's grey *Mazappa* (Mr. Little) 152...1
„ Sir Robert Hart's black *Pomegranate* late *Ebony* (Mr. Michie) 146...2
Time, 2min. 13secs.

- 5.—HAIKUAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by Sir Robert Hart and other members of the Service.—One mile and a half. lbs.
Count Cassini's skewbald *Faust* (Mr. Chas. Denby, jr.) 152...1
„ Cassini's spotted *Cosaque* (Mr. Korostovetz) 158...2
Time, 3min. 28secs.

- 6.—PEKING STAKES. A forced entry for all ponies entered at the meeting. One mile and a quarter. lbs.
Mr. Detring's brown *Sandgraf* (Mr. Bowman) 149...1
Sir Robert Hart's grey *Pumelo*, late *Muskee* (Mr. Michie) 149...2
Time, 2min. 45secs.

SECOND DAY.

- 1.—MONCOL STAKES. For griffins only. Half a mile. lbs.
Messrs. Fulford and Hillier's dun *Gwipa Din*, (Mr. Hillier) 152...1
Count Cassini's skewbald *Faust*, (Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr.) 159...2
Time, 1min. 1sec.

- 2.—RACING STAKES. One mile. lbs.
Messrs. Fulford and Hillier's bay *Nimrod*, (Mr. Hillier) 152...1
Mr. Detring's bay *Hohet* (Mr. Bowman) 155...2
„ Michel's grey *Mazappa* (Mr. Little) 159...3
Dead heat.

- Time, 2min. 13secs.
The dead heat was run off after the Champion Stakes, when *Nimrod*, ridden by Mr. Little, won in 2min. 12secs.

- 3.—SPRING HANDICAP.—One mile and a half. lbs.
Mr. Detring's dun *Tristan* (Mr. Bowman) 158...1
„ Michel's chestnut *Quies Aco?* (Mr. Little) 152...2
Time, 3min. 26secs.

- 4.—CONSOLATION STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile. lbs.
Mr. Cheshire's black *Adin* (Mr. Wagner) 146...1
Sir Robert Hart's black *Pomegranate* late *Ebony* (Mr. Bowman) 146...2
Time, 1min. 3secs.

- 5.—CHAMPION STAKES.—Prize presented by Their Excellencies the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. One mile and a quarter. lbs.
Mr. Detring's brown *Sandgraf* (Mr. Bowman) 149...1
„ Detring's dun *Tristan* (Mr. Michie) 158...2
Count Cassini's skewbald *Faust* (Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr.) 152...3
Time, 2min. 48secs.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY
AT THE LYCEUM.

TURNED UP.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

General Baltic Mr. J. Fulton Millar.
Captain Medway Mr. Thomas Verner.
George Medway Mr. Edwin Fergusson.
Nod Steddum Mr. D. C. Smith.
Carraway Bones Mr. Henry Kitts.
Inspector Nibble Mr. Cecil Burt.
Old Lobb Mr. A. Wilton.
Ephraim (a little nigger) Master B. Hackett.
Mrs. Medway Mrs. J. F. Brian.
Sabina Medway Miss Marie Brian.
Ada Baltic Miss Marguerite Gregor.
Mrs. Pannell Mrs. J. H. Nunn.
Cleopatra Miss Ethel Arden.

A house crowded in every part greeted this competent company at their closing performance on Saturday. The comedy they presented was the most preposterously farcical of all that they have given; its plot would not bear a moment's consideration, but Mr. Henry Kitts' ludicrous representation of the undertaker Carraway Bones saved it from criticism, and kept the audience thoroughly amused while he was on, and spasmodically off, the stage. That a lady whose husband has been, it is supposed, drowned at sea, should within a few months marry a comic undertaker, and that the drowned husband should meanwhile marry a negress, is too incredible even for a farcical comedy; and yet this is all the motive of *Turned Up*, in which things are put right at last by the undertaker's taking a £10 note to marry the negress. All the performers in the above cast did their best to carry off this absurdity, but the steadiest attention to the scene failed to discover where Inspector Nibble came in.

After Miss Vivienne Dagmar had sung her *chansonnette* and danced her little *cancan* as prettily as usual, Mr. Cecil Burt appeared in (one of) his budget of songs, and sang it charmingly. The stage manager then appeared and made a graceful apology for Miss Marie Brian who, notwithstanding severe indisposition, had got through her part in the comedy, and very well too, but was not well enough to dance *Tu-ra-ra*, etc. He thanked Mr. Mann for his free provision of the lime light nightly, and this was heartily applauded, the Press, and finally the public. Then Mr. D. C. Smith sang, in character and with genuine comic ability, the moving story of the loss of "Our little blue-haired boy," and Miss Vivienne Dagmar appeared for the last time in her serpentine dance, a most graceful and effective performance. Then with "God save the Queen" from the orchestra, whose unwearied playing added so much to the enjoyment of the evening, the audience dispersed. We have seldom, if ever, had in Shanghai so complete a company as the one whose season has just ended, and the thoroughly amusing series of plays that they have given us have added materially to the gaiety of Shanghai. While in Miss Ethel Arden and Mr. Henry Kitts we have had the pleasure of seeing, night after night, two really good and well-trained artists, and every part has been adequately filled.

S. M. V. C.

SPRING RIFLE MEETING.

1.—THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.—Entrance Fee, \$1. Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards. Three Prizes.—First Prize, the N.R.A. Medal; Second and Third Prizes, a sum set apart by the Shooting Committee and divided in the proportion of 3 and 2. The Winner of the Medal is entitled to shoot for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Prize, aggregate value £200, at a National Rifle Association Meeting, in accordance with the N.R.A. Rules.

The first event in the Spring Rifle Meeting, the N.R.A. Medal, was concluded

on Wednesday morning at the 600 yards range. Not much fault could be found with the weather, but with the exception of two or three scores the shooting has been poor. Three competitors tied for the Medal and shot off. Private Sharples won, and Trooper Scott, who scored most at the longer range, came in second, Private Brooks third.

The following are the full scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Priv. Sharples	5535544-31	5535544-98	2525624-23	82
Troop. Scott	243244-23	5345554-31	5345425-23	82
Priv. Brooks	3334225-21	3555455-32	3525425-26	82
„ Twigg	2433555-27	4355554-31	3334324-32	80
Priv. Bourke	3045254-23	4542450-24	2555555-32	79
Lieut. Rex	2422324-19	3555544-29	5555533-31	79
Priv. Oliveira	3244342-23	6445345-30	3255425-26	79
Corp. Murphy	2443544-28	5324533-27	5459545-26	79
Bomb. Crank	4245555-28	5354545-31	4232333-29	79
R.S.M. Cameron	4534542-27	542434-24	2354525-26	77
Gun. Champion	3344325-22	3324345-24	5654442-30	76
Priv. Gould	3532225-21	2355454-28	5345244-27	76
Serg. Peace	5442244-25	5432345-28	2452525-25	76
Priv. Stahlberg	3235442-24	3255332-23	4525445-29	75
„ Swanstrom	2432324-20	4555543-31	3524235-24	75
„ Goodfellow	3324225-21	2345555-23	3333552-25	74
Corp. Wilson	5032320-15	2555455-31	3524453-26	72
Gun. McDonald	3424424-25	2333343-23	4253444-26	72
„ Ross	4432222-20	2355543-27	2543553-25	72
Lieut. Trueman	2343451-25	4532345-27	2522222-20	72
Priv. Bowman	2240552-20	2443332-23	5533525-26	71
„ Burtenshaw	3254324-23	3351344-26	4033345-22	71
Q.M.S. Reed	4423523-23	0454422-21	2544443-26	70
Gun. Grimes	3324224-20	3345343-24	2255235-24	69
Serg. Pearce	4552343-26	2553332-22	4502225-20	69
Corp. Craddock	4332205-21	5353225-25	4225503-21	67
Capt. Waterfall	3422234-20	2353235-22	3534223-22	64
Gun. Kelly	2024225-17	4102725-22	3032525-17	58
Priv. Olsen	2434445-26	2320243-16	0559200-14	56
Serg. Rohde	2242234-21	5044552-25	0092422-10	56
Pr. v. John	3333524-23	5353225-26	2320000-7	56
„ Rowland	2222331-18	3335225-22	2304242-15	55
Priv. Champion	2222332-16	3135233-23	2334200-14	53
Serg. Beck	0525234-20	2343432-22	0200220-6	49
Gun. Munarsen	043334-13	4334334-24	0200300-5	47
Priv. Haffenden	2343502-13	3040002-9	222350-16	43
Corp. Whitfield	2223222-16	2223504-18	0400004-8	41
Priv. O'Dowd	0020235-12	0000200-2	22053242-18	32

„ Tie.

„ Private Sharples 552-12

„ Brooks 450-9

Troop. Scott 224-8

Correspondence.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In my letter on this subject, which appeared in your issue of the *North-China Herald* of the 17th of March last, I wrote:—

"If it can be established as a fact that an ounce of silver will now purchase, or exchange for, as much, on the average of certain articles (whose value has not been materially affected by other causes than those connected with currency) as it would have done twenty years ago, then it must be apparent that its purchasing power, that is its value, has not diminished in that time.

"Believing, as I do that this point can be most readily determined here, in China, where silver is the standard of value, and gold but an article of commerce, and where the productions of the soil, and of manual labour, have not been so much affected by extrinsic causes, such as cheaper transportation and improved methods of cultivation and manufacture, as in western countries, I venture to ask for a little space in your columns to bring forward such facts bearing upon the question as are readily available."

Since writing that article I have been more than ever impressed with the superior advantages offered by this country for investigating the subject, for the reasons above stated, as China is essentially a silver standard country, and its financial system of the simplest character; free, except to the most limited extent, from all the complications connected with heavy loans and

their attendant issues of Government obligations; and, furthermore, as the methods of agriculture and manufacture are practically the same as they have been for hundreds of years. In the matter of transportation too, there has been no change except on the coast, while the interior traffic is carried on in the same manner as it has been for generations past. It must be evident, therefore, that the cost of production here has not been influenced, as it has been in the western world, by recent improvements in machinery and increased facilities for transportation which have altered from year to year the prices of commodities there; thus rendering them less suitable for purposes of comparison than those of this country, where the principal fluctuations in value are chiefly due to the vicissitudes of climate.

Since writing that article, moreover, the matter of currencies has formed the subject of debate in the House of Commons in England, and the appreciation of gold has been called in question there, as it was at the Brussels Conference, by members who evidently have not given such careful attention to this point as its supreme importance most undoubtedly merits; so that it seems to be one's duty to aid in uprooting this financial heresy, by bringing to light the data procurable here, which I am certain are quite sufficient to open the eyes of all but those who will not see, to the fact that silver has not as yet, at all events, depreciated in its purchasing power; but that gold has appreciated enormously, and that all the disturbances of exchange and values in the gold-standard countries have been caused by the constantly increasing capacity of that so-called standard itself.

I have, therefore, availed myself of the rich mine of statistical information contained in the official publications of the returns of trade, made annually by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, to prepare a table of *index numbers* of twenty of the principal articles of production of this country, which I trust you will be able to find a place for in your paper. With regard to the articles selected, I would remark:—

1st, that they are taken from the returns of the northern ports of China, Newchwang, Tientsin, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow and Ningpo.

2nd, that they are productions of the country in the neighbourhood of the ports from the returns of which they are respectively taken, and are among the most important articles of trade at those ports, many of them being such as are exported

chiefly, if not entirely, to other parts of China for consumption.

This table is prepared on the same principle as are those in use in Europe for demonstrating the course of the market values of different articles of trade for a series of years, and, for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with it, I may explain that the initial values (in this case those of 1873) are taken as a standard at 100, or par, and those of succeeding years at the decimal equivalent of the average value of each article for any given year. Thus the values of all the articles are reduced by the decimal system to a uniform basis, and the course of each can readily be followed from year to year, as well as that of the aggregate value of all the commodities; so that, it is very easy to determine, at a glance, whether any individual article has gone up or down, or whether the aggregate is increased or diminished as compared with the standard, or starting number 2,000. The values of the commodities selected are, of course, on a silver basis, in the equivalent of taels, and, taking the par value of the aggregate at the decimal 2,000 in 1873, and following the line of aggregates for the ensuing years, it will be seen, at a glance, that, after a few variations, in none of which do the totals rise materially above the standard (2,000), prices settle down in 1892 considerably below the starting point, in 1873: which demonstrates that on the whole, prices here in taels, are lower than they were in 1873, or that the purchasing power of silver is certainly as great, if not slightly greater than it was then; as it is evident that Tls. 1,761, the total for last year, would buy as much on the average, of commodities generally, as Tls. 2,000 would have done in 1873.

An examination of the table will show that the several articles have fluctuated considerably in value, from year to year, owing to natural causes, supply and demand, etc.; but there has been no general movement at any time in sympathy with the variations of Exchange, and in particular in no article has there been a tendency to a regular advance in value such as must necessarily have taken place had there been any decline in the value, or purchasing power of the standard, silver. Two or three of the articles stand at a higher level in 1892 than at the starting point; but a glance backward along the lines will show that this is simply a recurrence of high prices which has repeatedly taken place during the twenty years covered by the table, and which is chiefly due

to droughts that have at times prevailed more or less extensively over the whole of Northern China, and very severely last season. On the other hand there are several articles, and particularly teas, that have been affected in the opposite direction, and have suffered a reduction in value owing to a greater or less extent, probably, to a falling off in the demand; but, if the total of all the deficiencies on such articles were added to the aggregate for 1892, it would not bring the amount up to the par value, 2,000, of 1873. In other words, if the decimals foreach of these articles were taken at 100 in 1892, the same as 1873, the aggregate would not be brought up to 2,000.

In China, as is well-known, gold is in no way connected with the currency, and is simply a commodity, in every sense, as much as are teas or silk. No one here would think of offering a bar of gold in payment for any ordinary purchase, nor is it, or any other form of gold bullion, or coin, ever seen in this country in circulation. Taking it, therefore, as a commodity, as it actually is, a reference to the commercial circulars where it is regularly quoted, will show that, it has advanced from 162 taels of silver per bar of standard weight and fineness, since 1866, to 261 taels (the highest point touched) in March last, or somewhat over sixty per cent. That the advance from 1873 to 1892, inclusive, may be properly appreciated, I have given the silver equivalents of gold in each successive year in the horizontal line under that of the aggregates of commodities, adopting the same standard 2,000, in 1873, as the starting point, and it will at once be seen how the commodity, gold, has advanced above the silver plane 2,000, which silver, and all commodities, including gold, occupied in 1873.

That this enormous divergence between the values of gold and silver is entirely owing to an advance of the former and not, at all, to any decline in the latter, is, I think, abundantly proved by the attached table, for, if silver had really gone down, even five per cent, then the aggregate value, for 1892, of the commodities specified, would have been more, instead of less than 2,000, and, with a decline equal to the difference between the two metals, instead of 1,761, as it now is, it would have been at least as high as the other commodity, gold, which stands as shown in the table at 2,950.

I am, etc.,

W. S. WETMORE.

11th May, 1893.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS FOR TWENTY CHINESE STAPLE COMMODITIES.

COMPILED BY W. S. WETMORE FROM THE RETURNS OF TRADE OF THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS OF CHINA.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Alum, White	100	88	96	73	100	109	95	95	119	118	119	121	96	93	98	106	101	94	88	94
Beans	100	93	105	128	139	110	113	90	98	105	105	107	100	123	111	129	129	119	109	113
Cotton, Raw	100	67	85	90	88	81	91	82	90	91	88	67	81	82	77	83	89	83	80	73
Cuttlefish, Dried	100	60	94	91	163	183	112	117	108	146	118	92	81	74	88	96	149	140	80	87
Henp	100	101	99	120	124	118	111	116	111	122	118	106	101	100	86	84	88	75	76	76
Liquorice	100	40	40	40	50	60	77	41	57	73	70	94	95	81	62	64	40	72	86	86
Oil, Wood	100	97	88	97	100	93	99	98	103	103	105	99	110	108	88	78	65	76	85	87
Paper, 2nd quality	100	112	90	108	98	112	107	100	127	107	115	110	130	130	130	130	70	70	63	66
Rice	100	119	88	91	91	138	119	100	100	104	119	118	105	119	129	110	91	119	119	119
Safflower	100	99	90	123	125	112	103	101	102	104	103	98	100	100	102	103	104	104	88	84
Silk, Raw	100	60	57	87	67	64	62	59	68	60	62	53	52	56	61	62	64	61	57	61
Tallow, Vegetable	100	85	80	87	131	116	107	87	88	89	90	81	88	82	72	60	81	79	75	75
Tea, Black	100	111	99	99	84	85	91	82	67	70	69	57	63	73	54	58	73	81	96	66
Do. Brick	100	123	112	102	99	95	78	120	87	78	86	82	67	77	62	65	83	67	74	104
Do. Green	100	97	76	73	64	75	74	70	60	66	53	57	61	58	60	66	59	53	51	52
Tobacco, Leaf	100	84	75	79	76	83	91	83	72	77	72	63	91	79	65	63	75	62	75	74
Wax, White	100	105	104	106	102	104	112	121	127	121	110	114	93	104	93	84	74	75	73	97
Wheat	100	93	114	143	171	171	160	144	126	114	118	161	131	113	113	113	143	157	137	143
Wool, Camels'	100	87	108	113	106	133	161	163	158	156	143	140	140	139	157	148	157	158	160	136
Do. Sheep's	100	93	*87	80	53	60	60	47	72	82	53	63	60	67	66	57	68	63	76	68
Aggregate values of commodities in silver ..	2000	1814	1787	1930	2031	2102	2023	1925	1940	1986	1916	1883	1854	1858	1774	1761	1803	1808	1748	1761
Silver value of Gold	2000	2029	2078	2160	2159	2215	2301	2275	2322	2307	2336	2376	2425	2571	2648	2737	2746	2539	2621	2950

The four numbers indicated by an asterisk (*) are assumed, returns of the articles referred to not having been made for those years. Shanghai, 11th May, 1893.

Poetry.

THE ASCENSION.

SURSUM CORDA.

God is gone up with the seraphs' shout,
And the Lord with the trumpet
sounding!

Heaven's choirs with a new song come
out,

The path of life surrounding;
The skies uplift their veil of blue;
The King of Glory passes through!

Far o'er the brow of Olivet,
And the thousand hills He goes;
Above each glittering minaret
Of earth's white roof of snows;
Up, till the star worlds present are;
And the world has dwindled to a star!

Yet from the quiet of the Throne,
And Heaven's untroubled shore;
When shrieks the demon-voiced cyclone,
He hears the distant roar;
As once asleep on Galilee's wave,
He heard and answered, "Master, save!"

So high! yet in earth's valleys deep
He marks the sparrow's fall;
He wipes the tears where mourners
weep;

He hears the children call:
Eternity, His tranquil Home!
Yet to all contrite hearts He'll come.

Rise heart and mind above the blue
Of these fair skies of May!
And traffick there where joys are new,
And free, nor pass away:
Yet still at Duty's call remain
Earth-bound by charity's golden chain.

A. E. M.

À MA PETITE SŒUR JEANNETTE.

Jour élatant, soleil, et vous, douce
Nature,

Et vous, bosquets, remplis de parfums
et de fleurs,

Arbre incliné sur l'onde, écoutant son
murmure,

Noyant tes pieds moussus de son
écume en pleurs,

Narcisse, ou bien muguet, ou blanche
pâquerette,

Et toi, rose, étalant ton calice
éclatant,

Tout n'est rien à mes yeux auprès de
ma Jeannette,

Tout n'est rien quand je vois la
mignonne fillette,

Et que puis baiser son visage
charmant.

E. DE C.

FIN-DE-SIÈCLE KNIGHT
ERRANTRY.

The sleet had changed to drizzle, and
the day was wrapt in gloom,
I turned me from the plashy pine to
pace the dusky room,
And vex the smould'ring Hankow slag—
by courtesy styled coal,
With vicious thrusts, like those the
Fiend may give a half-cooked soul,

When on the threshold I beheld my
Boy, the grave Ah San,
Who said to me, "Outside have got one
clazy foreign man.

"He does too muchee spilem, and he
look too muchee sick,
"Have got two piecee blokem 'lickshaw
wheel, one piecee stick.

"My talkee he, 'My master say he no
have got,'—maskee,
"That clazy man he talkee my, 'No
fear! my wantchee see!'"

Now, all that rainy afternoon I'd mused
upon the tale

Of a poor wight who wandered back,
long missing, to the pale;
Witless and worn among his messmates
came at last, to die;

"The Man who Was,"—and fiction may
yet prove a truth, thought I.

So, "Let him in, Ah San," I said,
"and bring some brandy-chiu,
"He may not seem so mad to me, as he
appears to you."

I went into the vestibule, where I sup-
posed some Turk,
Or hair-restorer's Saghalien advertise-
ment might lurk,

When up there stepped a nondescript,
with air assured and bland,
Who said "Well, so you've come at
last!" and offered me his hand.

"I'll introduce myself at once, to save us
useful time,

"My name is Spokes, a name, by now,
well known in ev'ry clime."

Quoth I, "Not yet, at least to me,"
quoth he, "Ah! what is Fame?"

"Not heard of Spokes, the 'Cyclist of the
World?—I am the same!'"

He seemed to think the name should
prove an "Open Sesame."

And I appeared as odd to him as he was
strange to me.

"You're not the 'Man who Was'!"—"Oh!
no," he quickly said, "that man

"Is 'cycling for the 'Lightning Hub,'
—I'm for the Phœbus Span."

"His vehicle was worn down to a tire, a
spoke or two,

"He put it in his pocket long before he
reached Taku."

"But our machines are stouter far, and
all our 'Spokes' is here!"

And with that ghastly, gruesome pun,
he leered a lurid leer.

I knew at once the Phœbus Span Bicycle
Company

Equipped him with that joke when first
they sent him o'er the sea,

And if not for his weariness, his weak
and hungry eye,

I stayed my hand from slaughter then,—
Oh! why? alas! oh why?

"You'll put me up to-night, of course;
they said so in Wulu."

"Who did?" He quoted one with whom
I've nothing more to do.

The wind was howling like a wolf, and
in that barbed rain.

No man of woman born had turned an-
other out again.

I bade him stay and rest himself, and
house his limping steed,

True knight had first seen to his horse,
ere thinking of his need;

But Spokes felt no anxiety, he trusted
to the Boy;

To brandy, bath and bed he turned with
eagerness and joy.

The last thing that he uttered, through
his mouth and not his nose,

That night, was to permit me to examine,
if I chose,

The valuable notes he had collected by
the way.

Pushing the 'Phœbus Span' among the
rice-fields of Cathay.

"And if the spelling's wrong, you know,
just change it, and correct

"The matter anywhere you like, altho'
I don't expect

"There's much to change;"—and I
agreed there was at least a lack
Of change—in raiment—certainly, with-
in that precious pack.

His knapsack held advertisements to
'boom' the 'Phœbus Span,'

A Kodak and a note-book on the good,
globe-trotter plan,

A pistol, a pedometer, a stylographic
pen,

A compass, and some other things where-
with apes pass for men.

But neither comb nor handkerchief, and
neither shirt nor shoes,

Such trifles "Phœbus," I inferred, had
never learned to use.

I sat me down to read the notes, and
started to revise,

But ere I ceased the dawn had kindled
in the eastern skies.

And then I called myself a fool, for
having tried to stem

That tide of tyro's twaddle, and to mend
those silly "mem.,"

Remembering that "first impressions"
sell, and others drag,

I bitterly regretted that I meddled with
his bag.

In the morning—not so early—'mid a
blaze of cheerful sun,

When I summoned Spokes to breakfast,
or to tiffin—for 'twas one,

Hoped he'd have a pleasant journey,
showed my working-night's result,

His answer stunned, as if I had been
shot from catapult.

"The roads are very muddy, and I'm
feeling rather stiff,

"My 'cycle must be mended, and I'll
think I'm lucky if

"I get away to-morrow; you have first-
rate quarters here,

"I'll just send off my 'copy,' as, you
see, it must appear

"In the *Phœbus Magazine* for March,
the paper of our Co.,

"That my time's better than the 'Hub's'
I must not fail to show."

I clad him in my clothing till his tatters
should be clean,

Franked his manuscript—half mine—unto
the *Phœbus Magazine*,

Introduced him at the Club, and got him
dined among my friends,

But of such well-doing there's a time
when its own pleasure ends.

Spokes was not used to dine, but feed;
fast too, or not at all,

At least he never waited for the rest,
when gong did call.

I venture it with diffidence, but think,
in days of yore,

He never had acquaintance with our kind
of Club before

I dare say 'twas the custom in his native
town afar,

To shake for drinks with tenders of the
little hotel bar;

But our ways in China differ, and the
Bar Boy had to go,

For Spokes demoralised him with the
marvels of his throw.

Betwixt his gambles at the Club, and
gambols upon wheels,

Between his shaking at the Bar, and
slaking at his meals,

He snapped his Kodak recklessly at scenes
of Chinese life,

And stirred up native yeomanry to pre-
judice and strife.

He snapped it at the Taotai, who was
dazing in his chair,

And the lictors nearly tore him into
pieces then and there,

He snapped it at a family, of whom an
ancient shrew

Did follow him with crowds, and all the
vilest names she knew.

The mud was turned to dust along each
narrow country lane,

But Spokes remained among us—for a
month did he remain.

"T was vain to hint each evening to
"Phoebe," at the Club,
That I had heard, a 'cyclist, probably
the "Lightning Hub,"
Was spinning through Siberia, and that
the "Phoebe Span"
Must "hump himself" if his machine
were still to lead the van.
"I'm somewhat out of training, and
there's rust upon my steed,
"And, don't you know, I find my stay
enjoyable indeed?
"The roads are very dusty, and the sun
is very strong.
"I'll wait for cooling showers, which
will surely come ere long."

I took the bull then by the horns, and
said, "My good young man,
"I have a sporting interest in speed of
Phoebe Span,
"A blacksmith at my own expense has
groomed and shod your nag,
"Now kindly place thereon yourself,
your baggage and your bag!"
He read decision in my tone, and anger
in mine eye,
He mounted and he rode away, with
many a "flesh-pot sigh."
I saw him fade in distance, and a mental
vow I swore
That such Knight-Ernantry as his should
pester me no more.
No *fin-de-siècle* Cavalier astride a spider-
wheel,
Tho' cranks on stilts, or skates or snow-
shoes, all should find a meal
And pallet in my house; that I would
set a boarded post
In ev'ry China Treaty Port, and all along
the coast,
Blazoned with legend, such as this, to
warn the Knights away:
"Better fifty years on 'Shanks' Mare'
than to 'cycle in Cathay!"

KÖLICH.

Miscellaneous.

THE HANGCHOW BORE.

Shanghai owes a large debt of gratitude to Capt. Osborne Moore, R.N., for his re-discovery—which his investigation practically was—of the ebb of the Tsiatang River, and the thoroughness with which he brought it to the notice of the Press and the public. Captain Moore passed through Shanghai in the last *Empress* on his way home, the *Penguin* having been recommissioned, but before leaving China he kindly compiled the following list of the best days for seeing the bore this year:—

18th May	about 1	a.m. and 1	p.m.
16th June	" 1	" "	" "
28th September	" 1	" "	" "
29th "	" 1.30	" "	" 1.30 "
(this is the best day of the year)			
30th September	about 2	a.m. and 2	p.m.
27th October	" 1	" "	" "
28th "	" 1.30	" "	" 1.30 "
26th November	" 1	" "	" "
27th "	" 1.30	" "	" 1.30 "
25th December	" 1	" "	" "
26th "	" 1.30	" "	" 1.30 "

To Haining, the best place from which to see the bore, from Shanghai, the best route is by water, by way of Kashiung, Hazé, and Sajao, and the distances are:—

Shanghai to Kashiung	240 li or	72 miles.
Kashiung to Hazé	65 "	" "
Hazé to Sajao	27 "	" 8 "
Sajao to Haining	18 "	" 6 "

Total.....350 li or 106 miles.

Boats can go within less than a mile of the sea wall at Haining; the best spot for the spectator, after he has ascended the pagoda to learn the general features of the scene, being the fagot buttress a short distance to the east of the pagoda.

THE FAMINE IN SHANSI.

We are indebted to the China Inland Mission for the following:—

In Tatung Fu and district famine is raging. Owing to heavy rains last autumn, following a long drought, the crops were washed away or otherwise destroyed, hence the scarcity. The principal articles of food, etc., have risen to three times their usual prices and in some cases still higher. It has been distressing to us, going out and in daily, to see people lying dead on the streets from starvation and cold. Friends at Taiyüen Fu hearing that the distress at Tatung is greater than there sent us Tls. 300 odd which they had received for famine relief. This with Tls. 178 received from friends in the south of the province. Tls. 50 subscribed at Tatung, and Tls. 85 sent from Shanghai, put at our command the sum of Tls. 600 for relief.

We began early last month going to the villages to see what could be done. Our plan is to ask for the elders of the village and tell them we want to help the poor if they will assist. All having been explained they take us from house to house, and this gives us an opportunity of finding out what the people have and how much money there is in the family. We then give relief proportionate to their need. What we give is very little indeed, but it is a help.

We have fixed two centres from which we minister the relief, and the people get tickets stating in English how much they are to receive. As a register is kept no rogues can go on. At one centre we give on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of the Chinese months, and at the other on the 5th, 15th, and 25th.

At first the people were somewhat afraid; but in spite of doubts and fears, by 8.30 a.m. 99 of the 100 tickets (each representing a family) issued for first relief were presented, notwithstanding that most of the people had over 5 miles to come. We buy the best millet with its husks on and the people seem to think it marvellous that we give such good grain. Our reason for doing so is that none of the people have anything better than chaff to feed on and by giving good grain they can mix more chaff with it and so make it hold out longer.

Last Monday I visited one town and several villages, and there as in most other places I found the elders willing and ready, when they really understood our object, to help to the utmost of their ability. One thing pleased me very much and that was that many of the people said candidly "Yes, we have some food." In such cases we give nothing; for we can only help the most destitute and not even one per cent. of them.

During my last outing many sad, sad cases came under my observation. Some had just sold daughters or wives; others were away trying to sell their wives and children. One case that struck me was that of a man with a wife and two children. He had gone into the city to sell them: they had decided among themselves that if they could not be sold the wife and daughters would poison themselves rather than starve to death. I left a ticket with the elder for them and a man was sent off at once to the city—which was 20 miles distant—to bring them back. We afterwards learned that the messenger found them before any of them were sold, so they came home very happy.

Another old man had just sold his children and was trying to sell his wife. He was faint with hunger and was very grateful for a little help. In another house the wife, who was crying, told us she and her husband had just been talking of selling one of their children; but which of the five to part with they could not decide. We entered one house where the husband was lying dead of starvation, and were told that the wife had died on the road whilst begging. What touches one much is that most of them are respectable farmers who have

come to this poverty through no fault of their own.

My last tour was among villages in the mountains, and there I found the principal food to be oat-straw prepared as follows. The straw is cut small, then put into a pot and roasted till brittle, when it is ground to powder, and baked into a porridge or sort of pudding. In several houses they had not even oat-straw; but were boiling the roots of grass, which had been lying on the ground all the winter. A missionary, who tasted the food on which many have been existing, told me that it was indescribably horrid.

We hope to open another centre next week, and give relief to another 150 families—making in all between 400 and 500 families who have been relieved. Our funds will last only two more months and relief is needed till they get their crops in, which will not be for five or six months yet.

Writing from Tatung Fu on 21st April a correspondent says: "Our hands are now so full with relief work that we have little time for anything else. I am sorry to tell you that the outlook is getting much darker. No rain has fallen this year yet, so farmers cannot get their seed in. The result is prices are on the rise and have gone up ten per cent. during the past week. I bought a stock of grain to-day for distribution which cost me 190,500 cash. The same quantity would have cost only 50,000 cash two years ago. What this means to the poor people only those who see the corpses on the streets daily can understand! The grain merchants evidently anticipate a further rise in prices, for to-day when, after buying 30 *tan* of grain, I offered to buy 100 *tan* more and pay cash down they said: "No, wait till you need it." Of course they would have sold; but at a higher price!"

The deaths from starvation are still numerous, and wives and children are being sold by hundreds. Wives are bringing such prices as 1,500 cash up to 5,000 cash. I do trust you may be able to send us help; for I fear we shall need all the relief we can get for this year, as most farmers who possess land are borrowing grain on their land to be repaid in the autumn with 50 per cent. of interest, and labourers are glad to work for their food, which means starvation next winter."

CHINESE TRADE IN COREA.

Owing to the constant and ever increasing number of cases each year of Chinese merchants suing through their Resident at Seoul the native traders and shopmen for unpaid goods, and principally owing to the failure last winter of a number of Chinese traders through these causes, at the suggestion of H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai a very large and influential meeting of Chinese merchants and traders was held last month at the Korean capital to consider the best way of putting a stop to this state of affairs. A number of rules were adopted as follows:—

1.—As the goods on sale superfine or coarse, valuable or otherwise, all transactions shall be made in CASH, so that these rules may not be subverted.

2.—Merchants are not to be influenced by the specious words of crafty brokers and allow goods to be taken on credit, no matter how short the interval asked for may be.

3.—If a buyer should not happen to have any money with him, if the article bought be a portable one, the shop shall send a man with the buyer to collect the money; but if it should turn out that the buyer cannot pay at once for the article the shopman is to bring it back to the shop.

4.—If the buyer cannot pay for all the goods he has bought in ready cash at one time he shall be allowed to take the value only of what he has paid for: the balance of goods to be laid by on deposit until the rest has been paid for, when he shall be

permitted to take them away; but not till then.

5.—No notes beyond five days, payable to the seller, are to be accepted. The goods for which the note has been issued to remain in the seller's hands until the note be cashed on the fifth day.

6.—When an arrangement has been made as to the date of taking over the goods, and the prices also have been settled, the buyer is to hand over a certain amount as bargain money, as a precaution against the raising or lowering of market prices. The limit of time for the taking over of the said goods not to exceed five days, at the expiration of which should the goods be unpaid for, the bargain money shall be forfeited to the seller. Prices of goods to be at market rates.

7.—Sellers are not to accept title deeds for land or assignments of houses in payment for goods, said title deeds and assignments being invalid in a court of law.

8.—Should a buyer have no coin of the realm to pay for goods, and deposit in pawn either silver sycee or gold bars or gold dust, a definite arrangement must first be made between the two parties as to the exact value of the silver or gold placed in pawn, or if the buyer desires, the excess if any will be paid to him in coin of the realm.

9.—Sellers are to accept the written bond or security of no one, whoever the person may be who appears for the buyer. This will prevent any future complications.

10.—If the members of the Royal family or the Korean government, or high Korean Ministers of State are unable to pay ready cash for any large quantity of goods they may desire to buy, sellers must first ask the advice of the Imperial Resident in the matter and only on obtaining that official's permission will they be allowed to grant credit to the persons named.

Any merchant or trader found guilty of breaking these rules will be punished by a fine equal to one-half the value of the goods he may have sold on credit, the money to be placed in a bank and styled the "Forfeit Fund." Twenty per cent. of the fine to be given to the informer who has proved the case.

We commend the study of these rules, special translated for us, which are what Chinese merchants who sell to Koreans consider proper, to the foreign merchants in Shanghai who sell to Chinese.

SPORTING.

The Spring Race Meeting of 1893 will be memorable owing to the Stewards having taken advantage of the rule allowing them to postpone the Meeting. Monday, the 1st, was certainly as bad a day for racing as one could possibly have, Spring was on tap and so was Winter, and from an on-looker's point of view the Stewards were wise in their decision, but whether their action was fair or not is a very open question; it is certainly not the custom here to take advantage of the postponement rule on account of rain, nor is such the custom at home; some ponies can go in mud, others can't, and I venture to think that some animals would not have been kept in training but for the chance of a muddy course. Although the Stewards acted in accordance with the rules, their action certainly did not accord with the general custom of racing.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday and Thursday were glorious days, and the weather seemed determined to make up for its bad behaviour on Monday, for the sky was worthy of Naples on a pet day and the course came into splendid order. The frocks on Wednesday and Thursday rivalled Ascot, in fact Dame Fashion played a more prominent part in the proceedings than I have ever seen before.

The arrangements both within and without the Grand Stand were excellent, and

those at the head of affairs are to be heartily congratulated on the improvements introduced. Mr. Akew of the floral department spread himself more than usual, so much so that parts of the Grand Stand made me think that a school treat was going to take place instead of a Race Meeting, and I fully expected on reaching the top of the Grand Stand steps to see a scroll with holly round it, and the words "Welcome to our happy home;" but this is merely by the way.

As regards the racing there is no doubt in my mind that the best griffin had been "cherry ripe" would have been *Sans Pareil*, for sick as he was, his first mile and a quarter in the Derby was done in 2.39½, and had he run straight during the last quarter, he would have won easily. Again his performance in the Pari-Mutuel carrying 10.13 instead of 10.5, where he was only beaten a head owing to his again swerving, stamped him as having a wonderful turn of speed. The Leviathan stable was able to turn out four griffin winners, *Blackberry*, *Barleycorn*, *Snowstorm*, and *Scorcher*, all kept-over ponies; the big black is to my mind the best of the lot. *Firefly* bore out all that I have from time to time said of him, and it is quite a question whether under the circumstances he could not have carried off the Griffins and Derby had he been started; his owner, however, preferred to make certain of minor events. His winning the Jockey Cup on his own pony was decidedly sportsmanlike, but the pony not starting in the Griffins or Derby did not confirm this.

The fields for the subscription griffin races were fine and large, but the cattle was not up to the quality of last year's; the races, however, were well divided, four separate stables winning the four events, but the favourites were nowhere. The surprise of the Meeting was certainly in the first subscription griffin race, where *Jokey*, admirably piloted by Mr. C. R. Burkill, upset all calculations by romping home an easy winner. With racing at the high standard it has reached now it was certainly a feat to buy a pony out of the Maloo and win even a subscription griffin race with him.

As regards the old ponies, *Majestic* and *Hero* carried off the Criterions and the Cathay Cup, as I anticipated. *Borril* was in the pink of condition and showed himself a true racehorse by winning the Race Club Cup in three seconds faster time than the distance has ever been covered, viz. 2 miles in 4.21½. *Mighty* in the Ta-tai's Cup also covered himself with glory by negotiating the mile in 2.8 with 12 stone on his back, and even with this weight he made the running from start to finish. *Lightning* won the 7 furlong in only a quarter of a second over the fastest time on record, and in the Pari-Mutuel he made a grand performance by doing the mile and a half in 3.13½, carrying 7lbs. extra, a quarter of a second faster time than *Hero* took for the Shanghai Stakes. The speedy chestnut had, I hear, a pint of champagne before each race. *Home Guard* in the Yangtze Stakes, two miles and a half, lowered the record by accomplishing the distance in 5.35½ against *El Dorado's* 5.36½ in the Spring of 1889.

I think there can be little doubt that Mr. Treban in his desire to beat the mighty skewbald in the Champions threw away good chances of winning two races on the third day, by not starting *Majestic* in the Great Northern Plate and *Borril* in the Yangtze Stakes. These distances are certainly both better suited to these ponies than the Champions, for a mile and a quarter is a little too far for *Majestic* and not quite far enough for *Borril*.

Hero on his marvellous record still remains the best pony in China; he won all the races he was asked to this Meeting, but I must say he did not seem to me to be moving quite in his old easy way; he certainly had to gallop hard for the Champions and was all out at the finish. He is a grand pony and I don't wonder at his owner

being proud of him; at the same time, though I would not rob him of one little bit of praise, I cannot forget that some of the fastest ponies that have run during his time have been in the same stable, to wit, *Zephyr*, *Lightning*, and *Blackberry*, and the meeting that *Royalist* swept the board, *Hero* only started in the Criterions in which he was easily beaten. At that Meeting, however, he was not fit and it was a pity he was started at all.

As regards the riding during the meeting there was a good deal of good and a great deal of bad. One race I cannot help referring to is the Ladies' Purse, in which Mr. Hough lifted *Talisman* home in a way that would make many a home jockey turn green with envy. Such a finish has not been seen for years on the Shanghai Turf, and without Mr. Hough in the saddle I venture to think that the blue and silver would not have scored this win.

The Steeplechase brought out a bigger field than usual; *Camptown* was unhappily thrown out at the hurdles by *Rob Roy*, who had taken charge of his rider. *Bendigo* won in grand style and his jockey received quite an ovation when passing the Stand.

On Saturday last, the fourth day, the attendance was enormous and as usual any one and every one were admitted everywhere. Amahs, babies, bicycles, perambulators, these were all included in the motley crowd. The amahs that were not busy wheeling perambulators in front of the Grand Stand occupied good positions at the rails, on the top of which they deposited their sweep prattlers, children too young even to lip the word "geegee" or know the difference between a horse and a hairpin, but big enough when perched on the rails to block the view for those behind. Cannot the Stewards see their way to preventing amahs, babies, bicycles, and perambulators from attending on the fourth day? A small entrance fee for those who have not previously attended the races, or the production of one of the tickets used on any of the other three days for those who have, might have the desired effect; the tickets are, I believe, not transferable.

The Celestial Steeplechase, No. 6 on the card, was written as once round, but the starter despatched the ponies over the wall by the Widow's Monument.

A tip I heard given for the Mafoos' race was "Back Boreas, he will run with a Chinaman on his back," but this race showed the great impostor in his very worst colours, and no more arrant rogue ever put foot on the Shanghai Race Course. Along the back straight he would only canter, but from the Widow's Monument to Belle Vue he made up a wonderful lot of ground, passing all but three of his opponents; then he again sulked and finished fourth.

The Race Club might, I should think, with advantage imitate the Paper Hunt Club by having the names of the starters printed in large type and put up in the Judge's enclosure where every one in the Stand could read them, instead of having them scratched up in chalk on a black board and only the numbers hoisted in front of the Stand. As I have before mentioned, if the ponies' names can be printed in the race book, they can be printed in bigger type on strips of paper or cardboard, and as it is well known who is going to ride, the jockey's name could also be as easily printed, and the weight added afterwards.

As the conditions under which the Shanghai Club advertise their lotteries are not appreciated by the racing members of that Club, why should not the Shanghai Race Club hold its own lotteries in the Grand Stand? With the furniture now being added no more suitable place could be found, and the Race Club would then benefit by the 5 per cent. commission. If the Pari-Mutuel is run by the Race Club why should not the lotteries be also?

Much to the regret of all sportsmen, Mr. Buxey's stud with the exception of

Home Guard and Royalist is advertised for sale by Public Auction this afternoon. Let us hope that Mr. Buxey does not intend retiring from the Turf entirely, for under Mr. Pond's experienced guidance no name in the annals of the Shanghai Turf has been and is more respected. He has raced in princely style, and has well deserved the many successes that have fallen to his lot.

And now, Mr. Editor, if not encroaching too much on your valuable space, may I add the few lines that brought my notes on the last Race Meeting to a close. "My chief object in writing the weekly letters since the training began has been to add interest to racing, and if sporting friends both here and at the outposts have found 'Daybreak's' not a worth reading, I am more than satisfied. Nothing has been further from my wishes than to cause any one to whom I have alluded a moment's pain, and when a little harmless chaff has crept in, I trust it has been received in the same spirit in which it has been given."

DAYBREAK.

9th May.

HUNAN TRACTS.

THE TEN EVIL DEEDS OF THE EUROPEANS.

It would seem by a "tract" that has been sent to us under the guise of "A New Song or the Ten Evil Deeds of the Europeans," composed by a Hunan scholar by the name of Yü and published at Ch'angt'ê Fu, Hunan, by a bookseller called Tai, and sold throughout that prefecture, that the practice of writing and publishing what has been known as The Hunan Publications has by no means died a natural death yet, notwithstanding the protestations of the Chinese authorities to the contrary. For gathering from the context, the "New Song" dates no earlier than the autumn of last year—to give it as ancient a date as may be consistent with probability.

"China," says this tract, or rather we should call it this new song, "China was a fair, happy and prosperous country under the beneficent rule of the Ta Ts'ing dynasty until the hated European, full of guile and latent wickedness, appeared on the scene. Then he made his baneful presence known by engaging kidnappers to waylay children, irrespective of sex, who escaped detection by being transformed into sheep by means of a charm placed on their heads, until being taken to a place of safety far away from the prying eyes of the people, a single draught of water was sufficient to make the sheep resume their natural form and become children once more. But sooner or later retribution must come. It came in this instance one day in the 4th moon of last year (May, 1892,) when nine sheep that had been stolen by a party of four kidnappers in the city of An Fu, Hunan, broke the spell, unknown to their captors, by drinking some water. The children's tale was soon told; but afraid that the magistrate of the town, by accepting bribes from the men, would let them go, the people of An Fu took vengeance into their own hands by decapitating the four kidnappers and chopping their bodies into mince-meat. But it was not until they had sprinkled the blood of a black dog on the kidnappers' necks that they succeeded at last in beholding them, for hitherto they had defied the people by their spells, turning the edges of the executioners' swords. The next evil is the Roman Catholic priests, who bribe the ignorant to become converts and then by the use of baneful drugs they kill them in order to obtain the heart, eyes and gall of their victim. These deeds escaped detection by the bodies being sewn up and swathed in winding-sheets before being put into the coffins. Next comes the bringing of opium into the country to sap the energies and undermine the health of the young and strong, so that

the European might overawe with his superior strength the enervated Chinese. But the worst of the whole thing is that knowing the harm engendered by taking this drug, people do not avoid it—because they love it! The next evil again is the European syren who tempts the youths of the country. Then comes the steamer which, from the vastness of its size, murders might be perpetrated within it, by the throwing overboard of the innocent passenger and no one any the wiser for the deed! The sixth evil is the importation of rifles and cannon for which the wealth of the country is exchanged. The country is strong in its righteousness and love of justice, and by the doctrine of the "Brotherhood of all within the Four Seas" all weapons are useless. Thus, again, the European tries to take away the wealth of China by setting up telegraph poles; but in reality it is to spy and map out our country that they have come. They tried to get a footing in Hunan for this purpose; but our people were too clever for them and drove them out of the province, and burnt the telegraph poles. To the people, therefore, of Lichou we owe our thanks for this meritorious deed.

The author of the "New Song" vouches for the truth of his story, and finally concludes by saying that much wisdom and many benefits may be obtained by the payment of a few cash, and exhorts his readers to repeat the tale to their children, "in order that they, too, may avoid the snares of the Europeans and escape being their victims in the future."

THE GERMAN ADDRESS TO HERR VON BRANDT AT HONGKONG.

The following is a translation of the address presented to Herr von Brandt on the 30th ult. :—

Your Excellency,—The news of your Excellency's leaving the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, has provoked the feeling of sincerest regret amongst the Germans of Hongkong and Canton. For nearly twenty years your Excellency has presided over the diplomatic representation of our fatherland in China with indefatigable zeal and perseverance, and your efforts to strengthen German interests in China have been crowned with such success that we can heartily congratulate ourselves upon having had such a Minister.

The German position among the foreign nations of the East is a strong one. The foundation and growth of our present standing is solely due to your Excellency's energetic efforts and therefore we esteem it a great honour to tender our sincerest thanks to your Excellency.

The certain conviction that we would always find in your Excellency a representative who would protect our interests in case of danger, whether in small or great matters, has stirred us up to fresh activity in extending German commerce, and we are particularly thankful to your Excellency for having always acted as the faithful protector of German rights and German work.

Your Excellency's glorious career as the guide and pioneer of German interests is marked by many and great merits of which we are justly proud and other nations envious.

We shall remain proud of your Excellency's successes as the representative of the German Empire in China.

May it please your Excellency to receive with the assurance of our sincere admiration and warmest thankfulness for your long and successful activity, our hearty wishes for a happy future, rich with still higher honours and still higher aims at the side of your Excellency's charming wife.

May a kind Providence grant that our Fatherland see your Excellency working for a long time as our representative where

German interests are to be guarded, and grant also to your wife and to your Excellency many years of health and prosperity.

With these feelings of thankfulness and hearty wishes for a happy future, we pray your Excellency to kindly keep a friendly remembrance of the Germans in Hongkong Canton.—*Daily Press.*

CHINA—SETTLEMENT OF DR. GREIG'S CASE—HIS FIRST VISIT TO KIRIN.

We take the following from a recent issue of the *Scotsman* :—

The following letter has just been received from Lord Rosebery by Dr. Greig's father :—

Foreign Office, March 31st, 1893.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 14th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to inform you that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, dated the 13th of January last, in which he reports that the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen had agreed on the previous day to a settlement of Dr. Greig's case on the following terms :—

The re-issue at Kirin of the Emperor's proclamation of June 13th, 1891, respecting Christianity.

The punishment of the culprits.

The payment, as pecuniary compensation, of the sum of 5,000 dollars (equal at the present rate of exchange of 2s. 9d. to £687 10s.), and a further sum of 6,276 dollars 36 cents (equal to £863) subsequently claimed by Her Majesty's Government on behalf of Dr. Greig, or in lieu of the latter sum a site for a missionary establishment at Kirin.

The Chinese Ministers promised at once to communicate with the Tartar General, and inform him that the case must be settled in accordance with this understanding, and Mr. O'Connor has consented to the pecuniary compensation for Dr. Greig being paid either to the British Consul at Newchwang or to Her Majesty's Legation at Peking. Mr. O'Connor states that he is in direct communication with Dr. Greig on the subject.

He adds that the chief culprit in the attack on Dr. Greig was, it appears, the only son of aged parents, and that, according to Chinese statute law, he cannot be banished into distant exile while his parents are alive. Mr. O'Connor has agreed not to insist upon his exile, provided an assurance is given that he has been severely punished for his crime.

I am, etc.,

T. H. SANDERSON.

To JOHN GREIG, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Greig has replied to the Earl of Rosebery as follows :—

3 Whitehouse Loan,
Edinburgh, 1st April, 1893.

MY LORD,—I beg respectfully to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's communication of yesterday's date, embodying the terms of the settlement made by Mr. O'Connor, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Peking, with the Chinese authorities in my son's case.

As Dr. Greig has been specially anxious not to manifest anything like vindictive feelings as regards his own compensation or otherwise, I have no doubt he will be satisfied with the settlement arrived at.

Having conducted the correspondence with the Foreign Office since he left this country, it affords me pleasure to express my warmest thanks to your Lordship and your predecessor in office for the care and attention you have both given to his case.

It is very satisfactory to be able to inform your Lordship that Dr. Greig is now settled in Kirin, that on his first visit after his return he was received in the most friendly manner, that the Governor-General had expressed his regret for the assault made on him, that several mandarins and

other gentlemen of influence had waited on him for medical advice, that he had received every assistance in securing the lease of a suitable house; and that he was looking forward very hopefully to the carrying on of his beneficent work in that large city in North-China.—I remain, &c.

JOHN GREIG

THE SOURCES OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

BY THE REV. GILBERT REID, M.A.

VL

THE SOURCES AS FOUND IN THE PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES.

(4) One other point noticed in the Roman Catholic work should also be noticed in the Protestant work, viz. the lack of adaptation to Chinese susceptibilities of certain religious rites and usages.

First is the sacrament of the Holy Communion. While perhaps not as mysterious to the Chinese as the Roman Mass, yet the use of the sacred elements of bread and wine may incite suspicion and unseemly remark, unless carefully guarded by mingled circumspection, reverence and reasonableness. So far, as we know, most Protestant missionaries allow outsiders to be present to witness the service, but if so, there is oftentimes a need for such an explanation of the rite, that no other grace shall be expected except such as is spiritual, while a reverential demeanour united with a naturalness of manner may satisfy the curiosity without suspicion of witchery and deception.

Secondly, instead of the practice of baptising infants in danger of death, there is the sacrament of baptism according to immersion, which may offend Chinese tastes and create unpleasant criticism. Owing to this fact, some of the Baptist missionaries in China allow the foreign ladies to immerse the Chinese women, recognising the principle of accommodation as far as practicable or right.

Thirdly, the rites of extreme unction and the confessional are not practised among Protestants, but there are occasional troubles in the matter of betrothal of Chinese converts. As a general rule, we believe, the Protestant missionaries are less rigid than the Church of Rome. Even when religious services are held, it is not always required that a complete ritual be observed. One of the latest writers on this subject in the *Chinese Recorder* closes the article thus: "Not all at once can the time-honoured customs of China be changed, and it behoves us to beware lest we insist on placing them on an Anglo-Saxon rather than simply on a Christian basis."

Fourthly, there is the usage of ancestral worship. Is there not on the part of most Protestant missionaries a greater intolerance towards this old custom of China than among the Roman Catholics, and this, too, in spite of the infallible decree of the Pope, condemning the custom? It is certain that the supposed or actual attitude of the missionaries and their native assistants towards ancestral worship is a source of countless misunderstandings, criticisms and persecutions, and without entering here into a discussion of the right or wrong of the custom and the real Confucian teaching, we ask with Archdeacon Moule: "Is there no *via media* by which, steering between idolatry and reverence, we may provide a Christian rite which shall retain the good and purge out the evil of this system?" The foreign teacher takes on himself a serious responsibility, when with his pre-conceived ideas and occidental training he compels the convert on pain of discipline to break loose from the old ancestral ties with the respectful ceremonies of "worshipping the new year," the sweep-

ing of the graves, and all the other definite occasions for bringing out the tablets and presenting offerings of filial respect and grateful remembrance. The kind of action which was sprung on the Missionary Conference at Shanghai in 1890, and voted on with such enthusiasm, means a bitter warfare in the future, unless the more moderate sentiments which came out in the regular discussion shall in the calmer moments of a second and a third reflection modify the action to be taken. The high Minister in Peking gauged well the situation, when he told Dr. Martin that the treatment given ancestral worship was one of the leading obstacles to the acceptance of Christianity and the peace of the work. If the missionary in any hasty action may be forgiven because of good intentions, then the Christian believer in a non-Christian family, as he bows before the tablet and unites in presenting the offerings, with no idolatry in his heart, may not he with his good intentions be forgiven too? Yea, may he not be applauded for his wise conduct, preventing a family feud, while holding steadfastly to all the requirements of a Christian's faith? Such conduct may not be the *desideratum* in a Christian family, but is it a duty to condemn it in the transition stage of transforming the beliefs of a whole family into a hearty allegiance to Christianity? The ill-feeling and petty persecutions which arise are not due to a clear discriminatory teaching of the truth as it actually is, but to the enforcement of a complete rejection of the ancient custom of the land, if the truth is to be loyally held and the man esteemed a Christian.

Fifthly, there is the attitude towards contributions for temples, theatres, etc. What was said when reviewing the attitude of the Roman Catholics may be said here, except it should be noted that the Roman Catholics had an Imperial Edict excusing them from these contributions, while the Protestants were formally granted the same privilege only some ten years ago, and this, too, not by a separate Edict, but by a despatch of the Tsungli Yamen to the United States Minister. To see that this privilege is not infringed upon, it is important that at least a few missionaries shall be on intimate and recognised terms with the provincial authorities, so that the native converts may be protected in their observance of Christianity. It will be found that the measure of tolerance, agreeing with the word of the Emperor, will no longer be the wish of the heart, but a cause for gratitude among all Christians both Chinese and foreign, who together rejoice in the favours of the nation.

CHINESE CHESS.

(Continued from 5th May).

Section 3. Wh.—7. R 8j to 8d (16 P—T, 29 V—X).

Black.

7. R 2a to 2e

8. R 2e to 6e

9. C 5c ,, 6c

10. C 6c ,, 6d

11. C 8c ,, 8j

12. C 8j ,, 9j

13. R 8a ,, 8j

14. C 6d tks Q 6j

15. R 6e ,, Q 6j (ch)

16. R 8j to 8i (disc. ch., mate)

White.

7. R 8j to 8d.

8. Kt 1h to 2f

9. C 2h ,, 4h

10. R 8d tks P 7d

11. R 7d to 7f

12. Q 4j ,, 5i

13. Kt 7h to 9i

14. C 5i tks Q 6j

15. K 5j ,, R 6j

16. R 8j to 8i (disc. ch., mate)

Should Wh.—13. Kt tks R, then 14 C tks B, mate; so

If, having played Kt 1h to 2f at 8., White continues with 9. C 2h to 3h, he loses in much the same manner (16 Q). Black's 9th, 10th and 11th moves and White's 10th move (forced) are the same, but at 11. White plays R 7d to 7c. Black continues

12. C 6d to 7d 12. R 7c tks Kt 3c
13. R 6etks Q 6j (ch) (!) 13. Kt 7h ,, R 6j
14. C 7d tks B 7j (ch) 14. K 5j to 5i
15. R 8j to 8i, mate.

A similar result follows upon Wh.—9. Q 4j to 5i (16 R).

White will do best, then, to play 8. C 2h to 3h, to which Black replies by 9. C 5c to 6c. Black's next two moves are fairly certain, 10. C 6c to 6d, and (as White Rook must take Pawn on 7d) 11. C 8c to 8j (See 16 P—T and 29 V, supra). But White has four alternatives for his 9th move; first, 9. P 5g to 5f; second, 9. C 3h tks P 3d; third, 9. R 2j to 2b; fourth, 9. Q 4j to 5i.

First: Wh.—9. P 5g to 5f leads to a pretty pawn game (29 W):

8. R 2e to 6e 8. C 2h to 3h
9. C 5c ,, 6c 9. P 5g ,, 5f
10. C 6c ,, 6d 10. R 8d tks P 7d
11. C 8c ,, 8j 11. P 5f to 5e
threatening Rook
12. R 6e ,, 6g 12. R 7d tks C 6d
13. R 6g tks R 6d 13. P 5e ,, P 5d
[(ch. from Can.)
14. Q 6a to 5b 14. P 5d tks R 6d
[(ch. from Can.)
15. B 7a ,, 5c 15. Kt 7h tks C 8j
16. R 8a tks Kt 8j 16. R 2j to 2c.

Black's Knight at 3c must fall, and White has an overwhelming attack. If at 12. Black plays Kt tks R, White takes R 6c with his Pawn, discovering check as before. Black must cover, when Wh. Pawn takes Cannon, breaking up Black's attack. Black's best move then seems to be Kt 7d to 6f.

Second. White may prefer to play 9. C 3h tks P 3d (29 X), a safer if less brilliant game. It obliges Black to make a defensive move and gives White time:

10. B 3a to 5c 9. C 3h tks P 3d
11. P 5d ,, 5e 10. C 5h to 3h
12. C 6c ,, 6d 11. Q 4j ,, 5i
13. C 8c ,, 8e 12. R 8d tks P 7d
14. C 8e ,, 7c 13. R 7d to 8d
15. C 6d ,, 7d 14. C 3d ,, 4d
16. C 7d tks P 7e 15. C 3h tks Kt 3c
16. C 4d to 5d (ch)

Mate next move. For if Black moves the Bishop (as 5c to 3a), White doubles his Cannons, by C 3c to 5c (mate). If Black advances a Queen, White mates by C 3c to 3a, or R 2j to 2a, as the case may be.

Third. White.—9. R 2j to 2b (16 S, 29 V)

The next three moves follow as before

10. C 6c to 6d 10. R 8d tks P 7d
11. C 8c ,, 8j

White here plays a striking move,
11. R 7d tks C 6d
12. C 3h ,, P 3d
threatens Rook & B.
13. R 6d to 6h 13. Kt 7h tks C 8j
14. R 8a tks Kt 8j 14. C 3d ,, B 3a (ch)
15. Q 4a to 5b + 15. C 3a to 1a
16. K 5a to 4a 16. Kt 1h ,, 2f
17. R 8j ,, 8e 17. Kt 2f ,, 3d
18. Kt 8e ,, 3e 18. Kt 3d ,, 1c
19. K 4a ,, 5a

his only move, as Wh. threatens Kt 1c to 3a, mate.

19. R 2b to 3b
stopping run of Bishop
20. R 3e to 2e 20. Kt 1c to 2a (ch)
preparation for move 22

21. Q 5b to 4a 21. Kt 2a tks Kt 3c
[(ch. from Can.)

22. R 2e ,, 2a 22. C 5g tks P 5d
or any move

23. R 2a tks C 1a 23. R 3b to 5b, mate.

At 11. White must not play (16 S), R 7d to 7f. Black would reply 12. C 6d tks Q 6j, a step on which he could not venture

if White had gone to 7c as above. As it is, White must lose. If he plays 12. Kt tks C, then Blk = 13. R tks Kt 6j (ch) and mates next move by R 8a to 8i. Similarly if White = 12. K 5j to 6j. White's move as given is 12. Q 4j to 5i, when the game is lost:

13. C 6j to 6i (disc. ch.) 13. Kt 7h tks C 8j
14. R 8a tks Kt 8j 14. R 2b to 2f
15. Kt 9c to 8a (!) 15. R 7f, 8f
16. R 8j tks B 7j and mates in three moves by 17. C. 6i to 9i.

We would suggest Wh. = 12. R 2b to 3b, to be followed later by R 3b tks Kt 3c and C 5g tks P 5d.

Fourth. White = 9. Q 4j to 5i (16 T) is unsafe. He cannot afford to leave his Rook alone. If he plays this move, Black will probably win as in 16 P:

10. C 6c to 6d 10. R 8d tks P 7d
11. C 8e, 8j 11. R 7c to 7d
12. C 8j, 9j 12. R 7c tks Kt 9c
13. R 8a, 8j 13. Kt 7h to 9i
14. C 6d, 7d 14. C 5j, 4j
15. R 8j, 8i 15. C 5h tks P 5d
16. R 6e, 4e (ch) 16. C 3h to 4h
17. R 4e tks C 4h (ch) (!) 17. Q 5i tks R
18. C 7d tks B 7j, mate.

White - 9. Q 4j to 5i would be sound had Black played 9. P 9d to 9e (29 Y), before playing C 5c to 6c. It is a question of gaining time.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter, dated the 7th ult., from a prominent Manchester man:—

The Herschell Committee have not reported yet. I am told that they cannot agree and that roughly speaking they are divided into three parties, the gold standard party, the bimetallic party, and the let alone party and that when they come to a vote for any of the three courses they usually find themselves equally divided. Meantime I think that the Gold Standard is the least likely to succeed at present. For not only are monometallists against it, but bimetallics also. The former in Manchester at any rate are even stronger in their opposition than the latter.

The debate on the currency question in the House of Commons was quite a farce. The government did its level best to prevent any debate, and when they were forced to allow a debate, by their own followers, they committed the scandalous act at the 11th hour of making it a party vote, thus forcing their followers to vote with them or stay away. Gladstone's speech was fired off after a few hours' study of the question primed by Giffen. The fact is the Chancellor of the Exchequer wants to get credit with Lombard St., and above all wants to discredit Goschen there and won't look any further.

The last phase is that Courtney who signed mono: at the Gold and Silver Commission has within the last few days come out as a strong bimetallicist, in the *XIXth Century*, in an article in which he pulverises Gladstone's superficial speech. He is on the present Herschell Committee and his adhesion is very important.

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NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

IS HE GUILTY OR NOT?

A ploughman of Taichang who had been arrested for alleged complicity in an extensive robbery two years ago in that town having confessed his guilt to the sub-prefect, was sent last summer to this city according to custom to be tried by the Taotai before being sent up to the Provincial Judge at Soochow, where his final sentence would be passed. Being questioned by the Taotai, the prisoner Chang Fu-chung denied his guilt, being only a poor countryman, and declared that he had been arrested out of spite by a runner of Taichang whom he had offended, and had been forced to say that he was one of the robbers because he could not stand the tortures he had been subjected to by the sub-prefect. Under the circumstances, Nieh, Taotai, could not find the prisoner guilty, and so sent him back to Taichang to be re-tried. At that place, under the influence probably of further tortures at the hands of the exasperated sub-prefect, Chang Fu-chung was forced again to confess his guilt, and so was again sent to this port to repeat his evidence before the Taotai. But here the man again gave the same story, and so was sent back again to Taichang. This saw-saw game went on three times and this is the fourth time that Chang Fu-chung has appeared at Shanghai, and to all intents and purposes might go on till doomsday. To get at the truth, therefore, it has been decided to order the sub-prefect of Taichang to confront his prisoner here in Shanghai and this official is expected to arrive in a day or two.

EVADING CUSTOMS DUES AT CHINKIANG.

For a number of years past the Chinese postal agencies at Chinkiang have been in the habit of receiving through their agents in the different treaty ports dutiable goods which might amount, if taxed by the Customs authorities, to quite a respectable sum yearly. Apparently this matter has escaped their notice, so far; but it has not lasted long, for with the advent of the new Commissioner of Customs, orders were given to search all the mail bags that came to the port, and the consequence has been that one well known postal agency has had nearly \$2,000 worth of valuable articles confiscated by the Customs officials, beyond hope of redemption.

PIRACY ON THE YANGTZE.

About six miles distant from the port of Wuhu is the island of Ssühua with its fort and garrison of a thousand men, besides a couple of guard boats stationed there all the year round "to protect passing boats." On the night of the 20th ult. as three well-laden passenger boats came to the island in order to be under the protection of the fort and guard boats for the night, a like number of Yangtze *kuatze*—fast boats—of innocent appearance enough, also moored alongside the traders, who seeing only a couple of men in each boat paid no attention to them. At midnight the men on board these *kuatze* who had lain in concealment within the boats all this while, arose, and while the boatmen on board the traders, fatigued by a hard day's work, lay fast asleep, the former quietly took away all their oars and *gulls* and as quietly towed the whole three past the island into midstream. After accomplishing this feat the pirates gave a yell loud enough to arouse the "Seven Sleepers" and then rushed into the passenger boats brandishing knives and rusty muskets, which under the light of a dozen torches were sufficiently terrible to make the poor traders bow passively to the decrees of fate. One man had the temerity to remonstrate, but a sword cut soon silenced him. Over Tls. 1,500 worth of property was taken by the pirates.

A REPORTED KOLAO HUI RISING.

Reports of the banding together of a number of discharged soldiers at a place called Hach'anghsiang in the district of Haich'eng, have been received by the Taotai of Amoy. It is said that over 2,000 men set up a flag-staff in the village last March and having sacrificed to the flag amid a grand fusillade of muskets they marched off to the hills in the vicinity, calling upon the countrymen to join them. Those composing this band are represented as mostly Hunan-speaking men and hence the *Kolao Hui* is credited with the movement.

PRIVATE PUNISHMENT OF THIEVES PROHIBITED.

The Shanghai Magistrate, his Worship Huang Ai-tang, has lately issued a proclamation forbidding people who have caught thieves on their premises from hanging them up and otherwise maltreating the culprits before sending them to the *yamen* for a second punishment. His Worship, while stating that such things have come to his ears, mentions incidentally that he suspects his own *yamen* runners of being guilty of the same thing, that is, torturing prisoners in their hands in order to make them confess, and then bringing them off before his tribunal, passing themselves off as exceedingly clever thief-catchers. All these he forbids on pain of condign punishment, and he allows the culprits to declare to him any maltreatment they may have privately been subjected to before being officially accused.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG THE MEIKONG.

RETREAT OF SIAMESE TROOPS.

The *Progrès de Saigon* of 12th April, has the following particulars of the French advance along the Valley of the Meikong, which exactly coincides with what we have already published:—

The island of Khone was occupied by French troops on 4th April.

After having occupied Strung Treng on 1st April and compelled the Siamese Commissioner and soldiers to retire without firing a shot, M. le Vice-Résident Bastard and Captain Thoreux rapidly pushed on to Khone. They took care to leave a garrison at Strung Treng under the command of Lieutenant Moreau.

On arriving at Khone on 4th April, M. Bastard requested the Siamese Commissioner to hand over the place, at the same time informing him that he had come to occupy the island by order of the Governor General of Indo-China, and in accordance with the decision of the French Government. The Siamese Commissioner and troops abandoned the island without offering the least resistance. Captain Thoreux at once took possession, and commenced to fortify the post. M. le Gouverneur-Général had already given orders that the telegraph line terminating at Sambor should be extended along the left bank to Strung Treng and Khone.

The necessary material, forwarded from Saigon, had already been disposed along the line at various places. M. de Coullgens who has accompanied M. Bastard as far as Khone, is about to return to Sambor to superintend the construction of the telegraph line. The laying of the line has been commenced and will be rapidly pushed forward. The Résident Supérieur is charged with establishing a good road along the Meikong between Kratie, Sambor and Strung Treng, at the same time as the road from Thudamoi, already commenced, will be rapidly completed. M. Bastard, who has the direction of affairs in the region now occupied, will proceed to Strung Treng to organise that post, and from thence he goes to Tiboung Kla, midway between Strung

Treng and Sambor, where he will organise *un poste de surveillance* which will facilitate transport. M. Bastard will afterwards proceed to Khone where he will construct a Decauville railway to transport in sections several steamers intended to ply along the Upper Mekong. The construction of these steamers, ordered some time since, is now almost completed. All is ready to insure that French steamers will soon be plying along the Upper Mekong with as little delay as possible.—*Siam Free Press*.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS, IF TRUE.
THE FRENCH VERSION.

We translate the following letter from the *Courrier d'Haiphong* :—

Tientsin, 25th March, 1893.

You are aware that at the end of 1891 the Ministers of France and Russia on arriving at Peking demanded to be received by the Emperor, in order to present their credentials, not as hitherto in the tributary hall, but in the Imperial Palace. They were on the point of obtaining this legitimate satisfaction when some secret influence (that of the German Minister, it is said) upset everything. The Tsungli Yamén tergiversated and finally in view of these offensive hesitations, the newly arrived Ministers preferred not to be received at all rather than under humiliating conditions. Nevertheless, the question possessing an incontestable importance, there took place in February, 1892, on the subject of official audience, a diplomatic conference which resulted in the adoption and signature of the following hitherto unpublished protocol, of which, not without trouble, your correspondent has been able to procure an exact copy :—

At the diplomatic conference held at the German Legation on the 12th February, 1892, and at which were present the Representatives of Belgium, France, Germany, England, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and the United States, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Art. 1.—If an Imperial edict be published providing that the New Year reception of 1893 and subsequent ones shall take place in the Imperial Palace properly so called the Representatives of the Foreign Powers will raise no objection to the receptions and audiences prior to the New Year, 1893, taking place in the Chengkuan-tien.

Art. 2.—The Foreign Representatives will not insist on the choice of a special hall in the Palace: they will declare themselves satisfied with the offer of a convenient hall in the precincts of the Palace. At the same time the *doyen* will undertake to make the members of the Tsungli Yamén understand that it will be to their own interest to arrive at an understanding with the Foreign Representatives about the hall before definitely fixing upon it.

Art. 3.—The ceremonies to be observed at the audiences and receptions shall be in rigorous conformity with those prescribed by the protocol of the 23rd February, 1891, saving such modifications as may be agreed upon by common accord between the Tsungli Yamén and the Representatives of the Foreign Powers.

Peking, 12th February, 1892.

All the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at Peking signed, Mr. von Brandt, Minister for Germany, being the *doyen*.

In spite of this protocol Mr. O'Connor, the new Minister for England, in accordance with a secret understanding with Mr. von Brandt, and without the Imperial decree promising the Palace for 1893 having been published, went to present his credentials—edifying example of correctness and solidarity—in the hall of the tributaries, outside the Palace, and this without informing any one of his colleagues. In acting thus Mr. O'Connor hoped to obtain from the Chinese a host of concessions, in particular great advantages on the Burmese frontier. He wished to show

to the Celestials that he, the English Minister, was more amiable, more conciliatory, than the Representatives of Russia and France. In a word, he was desirous of turning to his profit, by means of this proceeding of doubtful delicacy, the protocol of the 12th February, 1892, at the foot of which figured the signature of his immediate predecessor.

But after the audience the Foreign Representatives signed a protest addressed to the *doyen*, who had allowed to take place a violation of the resolutions previously adopted. That was how the matter stood.

Mr. von Brandt disclaimed all responsibility in a very simple way—he had lost the favourable ear of his Government because, as he said, he was marrying a foreigner notwithstanding the order of his Emperor; in reality it was on account of scandalous revelations made concerning him by M. Paasch, a German engineer, in a brochure entitled "Une Legation Juive Allemande à Peking," that M. von Brandt was shown the door; in fact his diplomatic career was terminated by a judgment of condemnation pronounced against him by the tribunal at Leipzig.

As to Mr. O'Connor, his case was sufficiently embarrassing. As *Chargé d'Affaires* he had already made with China a treaty promising to the latter decennial tribute from Burma. Perhaps he thought that by using platitudes he would dispose the Chinese in his favour and be released from his former promise which so hurt British pride (?). Vain hope! It is not by humiliating oneself that one obtains favours from Asiatics. Mr. O'Connor will soon recognise that he has very uselessly lowered the dignity of his country. The Chinese are not fools; they will know how to profit by the fault which has been committed and especially by the dissensions created by the unjustifiable action of the English Minister. This ill-advised step is in fact of a nature to augment the number of difficulties which the Foreign Representatives have constantly to discuss with the Chinese Government.

It is well that one should know from henceforth on whom ought to fall the consequences of the rupture of the understanding so laboriously established on the 12th February, 1892.

It seems that it is not only from a commercial point of view that the English resemble the Carthaginians. Good faith, pledged word—are they with them only things without value? So it is supposed in Egypt, so it is said in Siam, so it is affirmed in Peking.—*Daily Press*.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Chief Justice.

Shanghai, 5th May.

R. v. FRASER.

Malbrooke Fraser was brought up for trial on an indictment charging him that he "on 4th January 1893, unlawfully, knowingly and designedly did falsely pretend to one Tung Chi-foh that the name 'J. Harris,' subscribed by the said Malbrooke Fraser, to an I.O.U. which the said Malbrooke Fraser then gave to the said Tung Chi-foh as his own name and his genuine signature by means of which said false pretence the said Malbrooke Fraser did then falsely obtain from the said Tung Chi-foh, three pints of champagne, one bottle of gin, six bottles of beer, one box of cigars, three cigars and money to the amount of one dollar Mex. with intent to defraud." Accused was also charged with having falsely represented himself to Tung Chi-foh as the captain of a sailing vessel lying at Woon-sung; and further, that before the commission of the misdemeanour now charged against him, in Her Britannic Majesty's

Supreme Court for China and Japan, held at Shanghai on 14th June 1892, he was convicted of the offence of obtaining goods by false pretence which conviction was still in full force and not in the least null or void.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted. Accused was undefended.

On the charges being read to him the accused pleaded guilty, and the gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury were accordingly discharged.

Mr. Wilkinson then said there were two other indictments which he did not think it was necessary to read. His Lordship had no doubt read the depositions in the case and would have arrived at a proper conclusion thereon, and all that would be necessary for him to do would be to call the attention of the Court to the law bearing on persons previously convicted of offences such as those with which the prisoner was now charged. Under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act a person such as the prisoner was rendered liable to the supervision of the Police after conviction. The question was whether the prisoner was a proper subject for the exercise of the power vested in his Lordship by Order in Council No. 106, on the subject of deportation, or whether any other of the powers vested in his Lordship should be exercised with regard to him.

His Lordship—With regard to the matter of Police supervision it is necessary for me to say anything in the sentence?

Mr. Wilkinson replied in the affirmative, and quoted the statute bearing on the subject.

In reply to his Lordship, Accused said he had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

His Lordship in delivering sentence said—Of course I have considered the matter before now, and therefore it is not necessary for me to go at any length into the depositions or in fact, to refer to them at all. As for you personally it appears useless to make any remarks in the least likely to have any effect upon you. But I have considered that inasmuch as you committed an offence of the same kind before, were sentenced to jail, and immediately on your release proceeded to do the same thing over again, some different treatment must be applied to you this time. I have thought that if you were sent to carry out the sentence in the Hongkong Gaol, you would feel the hardships of prison life more acutely than you can be made to feel them here. If you do it may do the community some good, and it may do yourself some good, and therefore the sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for eight months, and that the sentence be carried out in the Gaol in Hongkong, subject to all the rules and regulations in force in that Gaol, and that after that you be placed under police supervision for twelve months.

(In Bankruptcy).

6th May.

In re DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.

This was a meeting for the public examination of the debtors, Mr. J. M. Ringer, and Mr. T. Wood.

Mr. Frank Ellis appeared for the debtors, Mr. W. A. C. Platt for the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson for Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, and Mr. E. Bois for Messrs. Cole, Sons & Co., creditors. Proofs having been filed, the debtors went into the witness-box, and his Lordship asked if there were any questions. There being no questions, the public examination was adjourned to 3rd June next.

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H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 8th May.

Before JAMES SCOTT, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. MOORE.

James Moore, unemployed seaman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on Saturday morning in the Sailors' Home.

Mr. Eveleigh, the Superintendent of the Home, stated that the accused was a general nuisance. On Saturday morning he endeavoured to assault the boy.

Accused admitted the offence, and

His Worship ordered him to be imprisoned for one month, with hard labour, at his own expense, but to be released if an opportunity offered to ship him.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 5th May.

Before J. A. LEONARD, Esq., *Consul-General*
and Messrs. G. H. WHEELER and R.
W. MUSTARD, *Assessors*.

ROBERTS v. VINCENT.

This case had reference to the operations connected with the blowing up of the wreck of the *Peking* in the Bonham Pass.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, Captain John Roberts, and Mr. Harold Browett for the defendant, Captain Charles N. Vincent.

The plaintiff in his petition, after stating that he was a British subject, and a diver, and that the defendant was an American citizen, and a pilot, set out that in November last he and the defendant entered into an agreement for the removal of the wreck of the German steamship *Peking* then lying sunk in Bonham Pass, as a joint venture. It was agreed the plaintiff should supply diving gear, electrical batteries, and money for the purpose of carrying out the work, and that the plaintiff was to carry out and superintend the blasting operations, and assist generally, and in consideration of this was to receive one half of the profit. In December the defendant agreed with the Customs authorities to remove the wreck for Tls. 12,000. The plaintiff and defendant having purchased the requisite explosives and stores, and the plaintiff having supplied the diving gear, and expended Tls. 680, they both proceeded to Bonham Pass and removed the wreck, and the defendant received the sum of Tls. 12,000. The defendant, it was contended, thereupon became indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Tls. 6,000, being half of the Tls. 12,000, and the sum of Tls. 340, being half of the sum of Tls. 680, less the half of all sums expended by the defendant in the venture, after deducting from this last amount the value of all stores, explosives, and materials purchased by the plaintiff and the defendant for the purpose of the venture, and retained by the defendant. The plaintiff applied to the defendant for the payment of the half profits of the joint venture, but the defendant had only paid Tls. 2,500.

The defendant's answer denied that the plaintiff purchased any of the explosives and stores as alleged, or that he removed the wreck. The defendant admitted paying the sum of Tls. 2,500 but contended that nothing more was due to the plaintiff, but as a matter of fact the defendant handed to the plaintiff Tls. 500, part of the sum of Tls. 2,500, to repay himself for money lent by him to the defendant and to account for the balance, which he had not done. In further answer, the defendant alleged that he agreed to employ the plaintiff as a diver, promising in the event of the successful removal of the wreck to pay him 10 per cent. of the contract price. All the explosives and stores used in connection with the work were supplied and paid for by the defendant. He asserted that the

Chinese divers who did all the work on the wreck used diving gear belonging to the defendant, and that all diving gear supplied by the plaintiff was supplied by him for his own use as a diver, but that as he was incapable of using the diving gear himself, he lent it to the Japanese divers employed on the wreck, although there was no occasion for his doing so, as the defendant had supplied ample diving gear of his own for the purpose. The wreck was removed entirely under the direction of the defendant and by the Chinese divers employed by the defendant.

Mr. William Roberts, pilot, detailed several conversations he heard between the parties, and said that he heard Vincent say that when all the bills were paid about \$1,500 or \$2,000 would be due to Roberts. On one occasion when witness wanted to borrow Vincent's boat, the *Syren*, Vincent told him that he would have to see the plaintiff and get his consent, as the boat was wanted for the work at the wreck. Witness saw the plaintiff and got his consent, and Vincent went down in the boat to see that it was not detained.

Cross-examined—Witness had known Mrs. Roberts to draw money from the Bank, but he had not seen her do it. She had also told him that she had pawned jewellery to provide funds for the purchase of stores for the work at the wreck.

Robert Morgan, master mariner, deposed:—I know pilot W. Roberts. Early this year I was told by Mr. Ottomeier that there was a ship outside to be piloted. I was an apprentice pilot so I could not take it but I told Pilot Roberts about it. We went to Captain Vincent about getting his boat to go out to the ship. Vincent said something about being busy going to the wreck. I then went to see Captain Jack Roberts about it, and we all got together and it was decided to go down in the pilot boat. Captain Vincent, pilot Roberts, and I went down in the boat. I am certain that Captain Jack Roberts was consulted.

By Mr. Browett,—I do not know exactly what conversation took place with Captain Vincent. I knew the boat belonged to Captain Vincent. The conversation took place early in the year.

Al Chi, whose evidence was interpreted, said he was employed as second sailor during the works connected with the blowing up of the wreck of the *Peking*. Before the wreck was blown up, he went over to Nagasaki to procure dynamite. After coming back from Nagasaki the plaintiff paid some money to the crew through the lowdah. This was whilst they were at Woosung. The men asked Vincent for some money, but the latter said he had not got away. They refused to go to the wreck again, and it was then that Roberts paid them the money. There were other difficulties about money and Roberts assured the men that he would see they were paid. Roberts was actively engaged giving orders to them about the blowing up of the wreck, and was in fact there most of the time. Witness saw the lowdah yesterday, and had a discussion about the case. The lowdah said Roberts had promised to give them 23 days' wages and a cumshaw, but they had not got that. Vincent had also promised them a cumshaw, but they had not received it. He remarked Vincent leaving the wreck and going off to pilot the *Triumphante*. Roberts fired two or three charges whilst Vincent was away.

Captain G. C. Graham, who was called on behalf of the plaintiff, said he was engaged by the plaintiff and defendant to go over with them to Nagasaki in connection with procuring tackle, etc., for the blowing up of the vessel and he was also engaged during the operations at the wreck. Whilst at Nagasaki Roberts disbursed quite \$800 on account of stores, and a list of the items of this expenditure, with some other notes, witness wrote in the log-book produced. The two pages which these particulars filled were now missing. He said that the plain-

tiff superintended the firing of the charges during the blowing-up operations, and some of the charges were fired in the absence of Captain Vincent. On one occasion, when they had returned to Shanghai from the wreck, witness and the defendant were playing a game of billiards in the Marine Officers' Institute. The defendant then told witness that the plaintiff was getting Tls. 3,000 and a percentage as his share.

Cross-examined by Mr. Browett—Witness had some papers belonging to Captain Vincent, which were now locked in a box at the plaintiff's house. He did not think that by any possibility the missing pages from the log-book could have got amongst them, but he could produce the papers for inspection.

At this stage it was agreed that at the rising of the Court the Marshal should proceed with the witness to the house and receive the papers referred to.

In reply to further questions, witness said the plaintiff did not do any diving himself at the wreck, and it was not intended he should. The Japanese divers employed did not do the work satisfactorily, and practically speaking the Chinese divers did the whole of the work.

After some further evidence the Court rose for the day.

9th May.

This case, which had reference to the operations connected with the blowing up of the wreck of the *Peking* in the Bonham Pass, was resumed this morning.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, Captain John Roberts, and Mr. Harold Browett for the defendant, Captain Charles N. Vincent.

Captain John Roberts in his evidence in chief said—I am plaintiff in this action. The beginning of my arrangement with Vincent about the *Peking* was verbal, I did not know he had tendered when I tendered. When his tender was accepted he came to my house and told me. I did not believe it, and went to Mr. D. M. Henderson and asked him about it, and he said Vincent had not got it, but he might get it. I told him Vincent wanted me to go halves with him. A couple of days after Vincent said the Customs had accepted his tender and we discussed the matter. The arrangement was that we should do the job as a joint venture. He said he would get up a Foochow Road. He had not a dollar at the time. I had money. He proposed to borrow money from our friends. He said he could get the explosives from Japan much cheaper than the market value here. I went to several people to borrow money and Vincent proposed to go to Mr. Danforth, and for us to give a lien on our furniture for money to pay current expenses. I told him I could get Tls. 500 or Tls. 600 to pay current expenses. I was to supply all gear and ready money. He was to supply dynamite and the boat. We were to go half and half after all expenses were paid. Tls. 12,000 was the tender to the Customs. We thought it would be an easy job. It was an easy job. When we left here to go to Nagasaki I advanced Capt. Vincent Tls. 240 by cheque. Every time I came up from the wreck I advanced money by cheque. (Counterfeits produced.) I paid all the ready money. The Chinese would not engage for Capt. Vincent at any price unless I secured their money. We finally agreed with them for \$190 per month. I got stores from the butcher on two occasions, the rest of the stores were supplied by Capt. Vincent. I supplied all the gear except running gear. The contract with the Chinese divers was made in my house. I did not go to Nagasaki for my health. I had been working in the *Syren* surveying the wreck. At Nagasaki I had to pay \$60 for Vincent's hotel bill at Cook's, and other expenses. When

we came back to Woosung there was trouble with the crew. They had no money to get "chow." I advanced them some. I did this on other occasions when we came up. Capt. Graham's evidence about the log-book is correct. His evidence about the two leaves is correct. Each item was initiated by whoever paid it. I advanced \$100 to Captain Vincent to pay the crew before we went to Nagasaki. We spent more than \$130 in Nagasaki. There was never any account kept in Nagasaki. I cannot account for no entries appearing here about this expenditure. I obtained everything required for blasting. The fuses I got from the *Seren* were given me. I took plenty of my own fuses, and had some left. Capt. Vincent and I engaged the Japanese divers. (The agreement with the Japanese divers was put in.) This list (produced) of articles furnished by me is correct. These articles were sent on board the *Syren* before we left. I had a bank account in the Hongkong Bank at that time. Captain Vincent told me that he had not got a cent and was in debt. I never neglected my work. The day they said I was looking at the work through an opera glass I had been on shore testing the wire; after I had finished I went up the hill. When Captain Vincent got the money for blowing up the wreck he came up and told us. He asked us to go to the Bank. He said Tls. 500 was enough for me. He made a cheque for that amount in favour of Mrs. McArthur. This was not in settlement of our account. After following him about for two or three days he came to my house one day and gave me two cheques, one for Tls. 1,500 and one for \$500. He then said there was Tls. 1,900 more due to me. I wrote him a letter and tried to get our account squared up. (Correspondence put in.) I did what I was engaged to, that is attend to the blasting operations. Capt. Vincent has never settled with me. Once in the Marine Officers' place he said he would settle up the next day. The Japanese divers were engaged by myself and Capt. Vincent. It was understood that neither of us was to do any diving. There were two separate agreements both signed by Capt. Vincent and myself. Capt. Vincent has refused to pay the Japanese divers. There has been a good deal of correspondence with Mainbridge from whom we engaged the divers. Vincent told me he had wired the money to Mainbridge. He was as sober at the time as he usually is. The money I advanced was much more than Tls. 500.

Mr. Browett produced two pages containing memoranda of accounts, which he said were those referred to by the witness Graham as setting out the expenditure of the plaintiff.

Plaintiff said there was still another page missing, as there were three pages in the log-book which had been abstracted.

Mr. Wilkinson remarked he should like to know how it was these accounts had not been produced earlier.

Mr. Browett said the reason the pages had not been produced was that Capt. Vincent did not know they were under his control. At his (Mr. Browett's) request the defendant searched amongst his papers on board, and found the pages yesterday. He reminded the Court in reference to the plaintiff's statement that there was still another page, that Mr. Graham, when on the witness stand, distinctly declared there were two pages of accounts.

Plaintiff, in reply to further questions, said that when Capt. Vincent was endeavouring to get the order to blow up the wreck, he went to see Mr. D. M. Henderson and asked whether anything had been settled. Mr. Henderson said nothing had then been decided, but Capt. Vincent might get it. Plaintiff then told Mr. Henderson that he was going halves with the defendant if the latter got the job. Questioned concerning the sums he alleged he had

advanced on account of the venture, plaintiff said that every cash connected with the wreck had been advanced by him. They did not see even a cash from the defendant. Plaintiff did not anticipate that there would be any quarrel, and so he did not keep very accurate accounts.

Re-examined—He had frequently written to the defendant pointing out that there were still several poor people who had done work and to whom money was still owing.

Richard Gray, Deputy-Marshal at the U.S. Consulate-General said he was down at the wreck at the first explosion.

Mr. Wilkinson—Can you tell me who had the money then?

Witness—Well, nobody had any money but me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Browett, having opened the case for the defence, called a Chinese diver who gave evidence regarding the making of the contract between the defendant and the Chinese divers.

Mr. D. M. Henderson, Engineer-in-chief, I. M. Customs, who was next called, said the defendant's tender of Tls. 12,000 to remove the wreck of the *Peking* was accepted. Witness had one or two interviews with the defendant prior to that, in which the latter explained his plans, etc. After the wreck was removed witness went with Capt. Bisbee, the Coast Inspector, to inspect what had been done. Witness then had a conversation as to how the work had been progressing. The defendant said the Japanese divers had been rather a failure, but the Chinese divers had done the work very well. He told witness that Roberts was down there to help, but he had been "seedy" and had not done any diving at all. Capt. Vincent said "I did not think I could manage the whole work myself, so I employed Roberts to help me, and I promised to give him 10 per cent on my contract for his assistance." Witness spoke to Roberts, who said he had been very ill and had been obliged to come back to Shanghai to see a doctor.

Mr. Browett—Before the tender was accepted, when Roberts called on you, did he tell you that he was going halves with Capt. Vincent?

Witness—No, he did not say anything of the kind. That I entirely deny; no such remark was ever made to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—Capt. Roberts called on me yesterday and asked me if I did not recollect him saying something of the sort, and I told him that not only did I not recollect it, but I was quite sure he did not say it.

Mr. Alfred Palmquist, pilot, who was at the scene of the wreck during the blowing-up operations, for some six days, said that Capt. Vincent told him Roberts was engaged as a diver and was to get 10 per cent. on the amount of the tender. During the work Capt. Vincent relinquished pilotage, and the schooner would be worth about Tls. 250 a month. Considering the state of the pilot boats then, it might have been worth Tls. 400 a month, as one pilot boat was sunk and another was disabled.

Captain Vincent, the defendant, was then called and examined by Mr. Browett. He said he had had considerable experience in wrecking operations, and besides being a master mariner was a licensed pilot. Asked to explain how it was he came to tender for the wreck, he said that he had occasion to see Capt. Bisbee and he then asked whether it would be worth while tendering. Capt. Bisbee said that was for the witness to decide, and witness said he would think it over, and see if he could get the explosive he wanted, which was blasting gelatine. After going to Hongkong about it without success, he went to Yokohama, and having made arrangements he tendered. Acting upon Mr. Bredon's advice witness went and had a look at the wreck.

Mr. A. W. Danforth was called at this stage, and stated that he backed a note for Capt. Vincent to enable the latter to

obtain some explosives from Japan. The money represented by the bill had been paid. Roberts' name was mentioned in the matter, but witness could not recollect how.

Capt. Vincent, resuming his evidence, said that after making arrangements with the Bank to meet the payment of the account for the gelatine, he telegraphed to Japan, but as no steamer would bring the gelatine over he had to go over in his schooner. The day he arranged to sail, he was going down to draw some money from Cheap Jack & Co. when he met the plaintiff. Roberts offered to lend him the money he wanted, and eventually gave him Tls. 90 in notes, and \$200. Asked how he became associated with Roberts in the present case, witness said that after his tender was accepted Roberts, who was accompanied by a man named Morton, met him. Roberts seemed very sore that his own tender had not been accepted, remarking that it was Tls. 2,000 less than that sent in by witness. Roberts then offered his services as a diver, but witness at that time had a Chinese diver with him whom he had employed for thirteen years. Witness was rather struck with the appearance of Morton as being a big fellow, and as he heard he was a good diver he thought of him. Roberts, however, advised witness not to engage him, and eventually witness engaged Roberts as a diver at 10 per cent. on the contract sum. Witness's Chinese diver seemed a bit annoyed at that and left. Witness then started for Nagasaki to fetch the gelatine, and Roberts persuaded him to let him go as a passenger as he thought the trip would do him good. When they were at Nagasaki Roberts suggested they should employ some Japanese divers, as they were very cheap, but witness said "No, I have employed you as a diver, and dive you must." The language he used might not have been quite Parliamentary. (Laughter.) However, Roberts urged they should have some divers, and at last witness allowed Roberts to engage them, but at his own expense. Witness described the gear which subsequently Roberts provided, but it was not at witness's request, and indeed it was not until Roberts declared he would not work unless his gear were used that witness allowed it. After witness received payment from the Customs he handed Roberts Tls. 500 to pay certain bills, and to hand him back the balance. He then paid him Tls. 1,200, being 10 per cent. on the contract, for his services, and gave him Tls. 300 as a cumshaw. He also gave Mrs. McArthur a cheque for Tls. 500, as a cumshaw, and he had also dealt liberally with all the others who had had anything to do with the venture.

After some further evidence the case was adjourned.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 11th May, 1893.

An inquest was held this afternoon at the Mortuary Chapel, Pootung, on the body of a foreigner found drowned in the Whangpoo. Mr. James Scott was Coroner, and the jury consisted of Messrs. H. Adams, E. W. Sharples and T. W. Bowers.

Edward Carter, unemployed seaman, stated that he identified the body as that of a man he saw on Sunday evening, 30th April, in company with a sailor named Murphy belonging to the *Golden Cross*. Witness saw the men getting into a sampan that evening at Ewo Jetty. They appeared to be intoxicated and were arguing about some bad money Murphy had. Witness told them to be careful and then the two men pushed off to their ship and witness went away. Some time after he heard that deceased had fallen into the river and been drowned, but that Murphy had succeeded in reaching his ship safely.

Cheng Sing-seng, the sampan man engaged by deceased and Murphy on the evening of the accident, stated that after the two men got into the boat, Murphy took the *yuloh* and tried to *yuloh* across the river, but in doing so fell overboard. Both men were drunk and hardly able to sit in the boat. Murphy swam as soon as he reached the water. Shortly after deceased fell overboard too, but being unable to swim, he sank and was drowned.

C. F. Luther, Sergeant, River Police, gave evidence as to the finding of the body near the Eastern Wharf on Wednesday afternoon. From the description given by the Captain of the *Go'den Cross*, who reported a man missing, witness identified the body as that of Moat.

The evidence given at the British Consulate on the 1st instant having been read, the jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that the deceased, Hugh D. Moat, met his death by accidental drowning on April 30th, 1893. We are of opinion that the boatman Cheng Sing-seng is too young and inexperienced to be in charge of a licensed sampan, especially at a place frequented by sailors."

THINGS TO REMEMBER BY.

If a great fortune were unexpectedly left me (and it *would* be unexpected) I'll wager anything that I should never forget the time or place where I first heard of it. Or if I should go home to-night and find (which God forbid) my house burned up, and everything in it, I'm equally certain that the main circumstances connected with the event would stick in my memory until all the Past's pictures fade out in the light of the life that is to be. "I would be the same with you, I fancy? Yes.

And here comes a woman who will not soon forget the month of December, 1890. It is not because Christmas comes in that month, for it is what she lost, not what was given her, that makes that particular time stand out above other times. And what she lost was her health, a matter worth talking about, as one never can tell when he may be more interested in that subject than in politics or the price of provisions.

She says her illness began with nausea. She could keep nothing on her stomach, and threw up what she calls "a dirty green fluid." Now this dirty green fluid is not a thing to be disgusted at but to be studied and understood. It is bile, and bile is one of the most important agents in the getting rid of the contents of the bowels. It oils the way, so to speak, and helps to make the mass of stuff inside there more liquid and easily moved. The liver gets it from the blood, and when our machinery is all right we don't know there is such a thing in our bodies. But when the liver is torpid and lazy, then the bile stays in the blood and poisons us all over. It makes the head ache, the skin yellow and dry, and finally is expelled from the mouth, as this woman says. Nature can't use it the right way, so she throws it overboard the best way she can, which is a bad and sickening way indeed.

Our lady friend goes on to mention that her tongue was covered with thick slime, her appetite was poor, she had a foul taste in the mouth, and what she ate gave her great pain in the chest and back. All these symptoms were signs of one trouble, and liable to do an immense amount of mischief, just as a wild animal loose in the streets may do a variety of mischief before he is captured and shut up again.

"I felt cold chills all over me," she says, "and would sit over the fire for hours, for I felt so chilled and starved. I lost a deal of sleep at night, and often had to get up and walk about the floor."

This was a miserable state to be in, and nobody ever experienced it without looking back to it with horror and dismay. That is, if he ever got over it; for some never do. They get worse and worse until the doctors shake their heads, and old friends wipe their speck and think about certain funerals that are going to come off before long. For this disease is the essence and substance of almost all the rest, no matter what names they are called by. It scatters death with both hands, and fills you so full of pain and misery—mind and

body—that you soon don't care much whether you live or not.

Well, let us hear more from our friend. "I had so much pain," she says, "that it took all the power out of my body. At times my breathing almost stopped. I would gasp for breath, and for hours I was in agony. After any simple food I was so bad I had to lie on the couch, and one night I thought I was dying."

"Last April my husband persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, that had cured him of liver complaint. I got a bottle from Mr. Jack, in High Street, and in a few days felt easier, and after taking three bottles more I was completely cured and have no pain since. I never felt better than I do now."

"Yours truly,

"ISABELLA LIDDELL McEWAN.

"78, Fishierrow, Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, September 17th, 1891."

We congratulate Mrs. McEwan on her recovery, and there are thousands who will do the same. Four months of acute indigestion and dyspepsia is enough, though many suffer for years because they either never heard of, or won't use, the remedy that cured her. And to enlighten them she wants us to publish this little history. Now she will remember April as well as December.

(3) 28ap, 5 & 12my 91

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scrofulic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the disease was unknown in former days. 40

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At No. 3, North Szeeluen Road, on the 9th instant, the wife of Captain JAMES PRICE, of a daughter.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Polyphemus*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sonne and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson and 2 children.

Per str. *Sutlej*, for London—Rev. and Mrs. Meech and 2 children, Mr. Brereton's 2 children and Miss Pearson. For Bombay—Mr. Khan. For Hongkong—Capts. Keene and Buchanan, Major Lisle, Messrs. R. A. Anderson, J. D. Humphreys, G. Byrnes, J. Stern and H. A. Ritchie.

Per str. *Empress of India*, for Montreal—Rev. and Mrs. McVicar. For San Francisco—Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Macklin and 3 children, Mrs. J. N. Dryden, Mrs. R. J. Jones. For Philadelphia—Messrs. J. and S. P. Kenworthy. For London—Rev. and Mrs. Dixon and 4 children, Rev. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hext, child and anah, Miss Steinhous, Messrs. W. Cope, A. P. Nichol, J. Morris, J. L. Jensen, B. Palamountain and F. Kennedy. For New York—Rev. F. R. Graves. For Yokohama—Mrs. F. Dudley and Mr. Schomburg. For Kobe—Messrs. T. Inglis, H. Ainley, W. Bear and Overbeck. For Nagasaki—Mr. J. H. Watson, Jr. For Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. Invoriss and 2 children and Mr. G. Heath.

Per str. *Oceanien*, for Japan—Mrs. Jungbluth, sister and 3 children, Miss Einard, Mrs. Luscombe and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Alcott, Messrs. Marcuse and Li, the London Lyric Company.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. C. M. Centerwall, W. H. Roberts and E. Tuck. For Vladivostock—Mr. Molsman. For Kobe—Mrs. and Miss Schnell, Mr. Mrs. and Misses (2) Johnston, Rev. and Mrs. L.

Leitch. For Yokohama—Mrs. and Misses (2) Atchison. For London—Rev. and Mrs. Forsyth and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright. For San Francisco—Dr. Le Favor and Mr. Goodchild.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Foochow—Messrs. Siemssen, Simpson, Koosenoff, Wilkinson, Graham and Brockett.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Hankow—Messrs. Daniel, Cumming, Turner, Sweishmikoff, C. and A. Overbeck. For Kiukiang—Mr. W. T. Lay. For Chinkiang—Rev. C. F. Kupfer.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Haimes. Mr. Comby.

Per str. *Taiwo*, for Hankow—Messrs. E. Gumpert, C. M. Ede, Almeida and R. Tressilian.

Per str. *Chintung*, for Chefoo—Miss Lily Cranston. For Chenulpo—Mr. E. Laporte.

Per str. *Haem*, for Tientsin—Messrs. B. Stewart, J. Moffat, G. Barker and A. Tait.

Per str. *Haeslin*, for Foochow—Mr. Jaques.

Per str. *Haechang*, for Wenchow—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Collins.

Per str. *Kiangkwai*, for Hankow—Messrs. J. Danenberg, C. M. de Senna, Dr. Playfair and A. Westmacott. For Chinkiang—Mr. Horley.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Newchwang—Dr. Gordon.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Nanking—Miss Lyon, Messrs. Gaynor and Ferguson.

Per str. *Tatum*, for Hankow—Mrs. W. A. Hague, Mrs. Gulland, and Messrs. E. P. Pereira, Butler and Gordon, Captain Gulland. For Nanking—Miss Mitchell.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Wilkinson, Tours, Raub, Hughes and S. Hughes.

Per str. *Wosang*, for Newchwang—Dr. Pike.

Per str. *Kungwo*, for Hankow—Messrs. Kinnell, Beven and W. Davies.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Mr. Nils Möller.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Orient*, from London—Misses A. Ericsson, K. An'erson and H. Bayson, Drs. Playfair and Gordon, Messrs. Westmacott, L. H. Hughes, M. Hughes, A. McRaab, F. Wilkinson, G. B. Tours, F. Newsom, S. Freden, E. Regden, A. Fernstrom, G. Barker, B. Stewart, Moffat and Tait. From Brindisi—Mr. E. E. Porter. From Bombay—Mr. A. Moses and servant. From Hongkong—Mr. Wong Gan Tsoi and servant.

Per str. *Oceanien*, from Marseilles—Messrs. Villard, Dubail and Gordon. From Hongkong—Miss Martens, Mrs. Constantin and sister, Messrs. Vito, Senna, Wadman, l'Abbé Gex and Siqueira.

Per str. *Melbourne*, from Japan for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and anah, and Mr. Allen. For Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Huguenin and Mr. J. Vincent. For Singapore—3 Japanese. For Marseilles—Messrs. Gunther, Dubuffet and Merizen.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Messrs. Tsuchibashi and Sakuragi, Messrs. F. Pfeiffer, A. Schroers, H. Faber, Delacamp, Bateman and J. Kurauchi.

Per str. *Empress of India*, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Misses Davies, Johnstone and Ridley, Rev. A. B. Simpson, Messrs. Such and Proctor. For Japan—Misses (2) Gillery, Higgin, Caddick, Woods, Ireland, Wilson, Featherstonhaugh, Field and Donovan. Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Carr, Major and Mrs. Robinson, maid and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, 2 children and 2 servants, Bishop and Mrs. Burdon, Mrs. Gillies, Mrs. Kramer. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Palliser, Messrs. Westcott, Donovan, Groscher, Moore, McKechnie, Middleton, Gillery, Thomas and Whelan. For Vancouver—Dr. and Mrs. Hartigan, maid and child, Capt. Moore, R. N., Lieut. Hobbs, Messrs. Elmer, Rennie, Blair, Berthoin and Heilmann.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. Watson Messrs. A. S. Anderson Drew and F. B. Reid.

Per str. *W. Cora de Vries*, from Hankow—Miss M. Poignand, Mr. and Mrs. Nazer.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Dr. Robinson.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—The Chinese Minister to America, etc.

Per str. *Taku*, from Newchwang and Chefoo—Miss Fredrickson.

Per str. *Changon*, from Hankow—Mr. Williams.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Marshall.

Per str. *Haechang*, from Wenchow and Ningpo — Mrs. G. Stott and Mr. F. J. Marshall.
 Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Russell and Mr. W. T. Clark.
 Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Leach.
 Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. N. A. Shooriky.
 Per str. *Hsiung*, from Chefoo and Tientsin —Mr. Mansfield.
 Per str. *Kiangyu*, from Hankow—Mr. R. Johnston
 Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mrs. and Miss Nunn, Mrs. Alsing and Mr. Ho Fook.
 Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Master Möller.
 Per str. *Poyang*, from Hankow—Mr. Johnstone.
 Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin — Revs. J. Wherry, R. M. Mateer and Dr. Corbett.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M.			Thermometer in shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.		Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
May 6	30.03	62.0	S.	3	62.0	61.0	68.0	60.0	O.
7	30.10	62.0	S.E.	3	61.0	60.0	67.0	59.0	O.
8	29.98	65.0	S.	3	65.0	61.5	66.0	57.0	O.
9	30.04	61.5	N.	4	61.5	58.0	72.0	58.0	C.
10	30.11	62.0	N.W.	4	62.0	57.0	66.0	55.0	C.
11	30.12	62.0	S.E.	3	62.0	59.0	69.0	57.0	B.
12	30.09	66.0	S.	5	66.0	58.5	71.0	59.0	O.

EXPLANATION.
 Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunde; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12. estimated.

Advertisement.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
 STEEL PENS
 -GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

Sold by all dealers throughout the World

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

1f 33

13th April, 1887

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 11th May, 1893.

PIECE GOODS.—The long spell of stagnation has at last come to an end and it can only be hoped that the vast improvement that has been manifested during the week under review will prove to be of a permanent character. By the word "improvement" it must not be inferred that the market has gone up, but merely that a specific demand has at length appeared and taken practical shape. The question of price has not been in it for some weeks now, for, if that had been what the wily native was aiming at, he might have found he had tested the endurance of Importers to the utmost long ago, and that many were ready and willing to treat, even as they are doing at present. Of course the position has undergone a radical change during the last few weeks, for sterling rates have gone up and the home prices down, enabling holders to accept the situation with more grace, but very few are anxious to report their transactions for fear they should be accused of lowering the market, hence it happens that a comparatively small part of the business done has been published. To TIENTSIN must be given the credit for this revival in the trade, the market there showing considerable recovery, and, in consequence, orders are coming here more freely and clearances have been on a much larger scale. With the exception of NEWCHWANG our other dependencies have not done much to help this market as yet, in fact business with them, for the most part, has been very unsatisfactory, particularly HANKOW, where the dealers have entered into large engagements but make no effort to carry them out, thereby causing great inconvenience and loss to the middle men here.

The most important part of the 'spot' business this week has been in *Sheetings*, both ENGLISH and AMERICAN makes participating in the demand, but other goods have not been neglected, though full particulars of the transactions have been withheld, making it very difficult to judge the basis on which it has been done. The auctions, so far as they may be taken as a guide, point to lower prices, the quantities, however, are so small now they can scarcely be taken as any criterion.

The MANCHESTER market is reported to be steadier, with rather more enquiry for both INDIA and CHINA, but the sudden drop in exchange to-day will probably put a stop to that. During the short spell that sterling rates kept up, however, a fair business was done for shipment during the next two months.

It is strange that almost every year a casualty should occur amongst the regular coasters off the Shantung Promontory, but so it is, this time it falling to the fate of the s.s. *Whampao* on a voyage to CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG, with about the most valuable cargo on board that has been shipped hence this year. This is one of the steamers in which there was a rush to ship at the close of last week in consequence of the reduced freight, and she took about 1,600 packages of Piece Goods and 2,400 bales Yarn.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—The business reported is inside 12,000 pieces but more than double this has actually been done—the following are the prices given:—*Spearman* £1.67½, *Red Joss and Pagoda* and *Red Stag* £1.70, *Lion Head* £1.72½ and *Indian Chief* £1.94. These prices probably do not show the actual market, as sales that are not reported, both from spot and to arrive, are fully 7½ cands. to one mace below the highest point. The common makes are relatively the dearest and sell best at Auction, where the better qualities show a drooping tendency.

Light Weights are still unrepresented privately, the two lots of 7-lbs. at Auction going at firm prices however.

Heavy Weights.—Here, too, if all the transactions were reported the total would be fairly large—probably in the neighbourhood of 40,000 pieces from stock and to arrive, but unfortunately I am only able to give a few—*Round Phoenix* £2.05, *Black Dog* £2.09, (a large line), *Nine Cocks* £2.22½ and 11-lbs. *Blue Dragon* and *5 Old Man* £2.32½, and one or two lots of the lighter weight inside £2.00. The special makes of fine quality continue to hang fire and will have to come down in price considerably before business is done, but the medium qualities are fairly saleable at a very slight decline.

12-lbs. 36-inch. are very disappointing and do not attract any attention.

White Shirtings.—There is a little enquiry for fine 64-reeds and business to extent of nearly 10,000 pieces is reported, comprising—*Green Cork* at £1.85, *Red and Gold Dog* at £1.91, *Blue Dog* at £1.92½ and *Gold Joss* at £1.95, while some 15,000 pieces of the fine makes have been taken at prices ranging from £2.80 to £3.50. At auction last week's quotations are fairly well maintained for the lower reed, but 72-reeds are decidedly weaker.

T-Cloths.—So far these have not been in much request, but are not altogether neglected, sales being reported of *Silver Dragon* at £1.36 and *Blue Stag* (Diaz) at £1.41, both 7-lbs. This weight is slightly lower at auction, but the heavier makes are ready to firm.

Jeans.—Beyond the few *English* at Auction, where they are again lower, the only sale reported is a *Dutch* make under *Eagle* chop at £1.65.

Drills.—*English.*—A sale of 4,500 pieces *Eagle and Fish* is reported at £2.35 for "cash."

American.—The only transaction this week, namely 6,000 pieces *Pepperell Dragon* at £2.87½, has caused some commotion amongst the natives, a previous holder making things warm for the new comer by reselling some of his stock at £2.83½ net and rather upsetting the even course of things, which, no doubt will soon right themselves when his anger has cooled.

Sheetings.—*English.*—A good business has been in progress both from stock, mostly for cash, and also to arrive. Prices are certainly rather lower but the demand is quite refreshing, especially as it is for prompt clearance. Spot sales amount to 20,000 pieces and include the following chops: *Lancer* £2.22½, *Soldier and Gun* £2.36½, *Elephant and Snake* £2.39, *Hunter's Head* £2.40, *Stag* £2.42½ and *Buffalo* £2.45, while about 7,000 pieces have been sold to arrive in the neighbourhood of £2.40.

American.—Reports are conflicting as to the amount of business done in these, but it seems to be some where between 60,000 and 80,000 pieces, and it is also difficult to arrive at the actual prices paid for some of the cloths, but I give the quotations reported and they can be taken for what they are worth—*Blue Large Lion* £2.45, *Blue Joss BB* £2.50, *Cabot W* £2.55, *Blue Joss AA* and *Piedmont* £2.60, *Phoenix E* £2.62½, *Man and Grass* and *Man and Wheelbarrow* £2.80 and *Indian Head* £2.90. It is said that the last named cloth is now worth £2.93 to £2.94 in TIENTSIN.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—There has been some movement in these Spinnings at last, although the quantity does not amount to much. *Blue Dog* single 30/32s. have realised £76 and *Stag* chop, two and three fold, *Grey* and *Bleached*, have sold at £86 to £92. A small resale of 7 bales *Black Dragon* 2-fold 30/32s. is also mentioned at £86.

Indian.—The mishap to the s.s. *Whampao*, which has put a fair quantity of 10s. and 16s. in jeopardy, has induced the NEWCHWANG buyers to take a little more of these counts, otherwise the best part of the business this week has been in the favorite chops for CHEFOO of both 16s. and 20s. at slightly under last quotations. Common Spinnings are very weak. Sales amount to 3,337 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 75 bales.—*Jamshed* £48, *Leopold* and *Currimbhoy* £48½.

No. 10s., 1,039 bales.—*Vithaldas* (*Jute ties*) £46, *Dhun*, *Hongkong* and *Bullock* £49, *Soonderlass*, *Wadia* and *Lord* £49½, *Jubilee*, *Mule* £50½, *Motiall* £51½, *Good Luck* and *New Empress* £52, *Connaught* and *James Greaves* £53, *Tea Carrier* £53½, and *Howard* £54½/54½.

No. 12s., 30 bales *Coorla*, *Mule* £51.

No. 16s., 830 bales—*Hongkong Mill* £56, *Union* £56/56½, *Anglo-Indian*, *Mule* £56½/56, *Vithaldas* £56½, *Currimbhoy*, new chop and *Venishanker* £57, *Western India* and *Franchise* *Petit* £57½, *Jubilee*, *Ring* £58 and *Dragon* £58½.

No. 20s., 1,363 bales—*Ripon*, *Mule*, *Victoria*, *Mule*, *Star of India*, *Mule* and *Dhun* £56, *Jubilee*, *Ring*, *China Mill* and *Wadia* £56½, *Tea Carrier* £57½, *Connaught* and *Howard* £58.

Fancy Goods.—There has been a good deal more enquiry for all kinds, but apparently there has not been very much done so far—it looks, however, as though a large business were on the tapis.

Ningchows	2,396	half-chests	£39.50 a 53.00 per picul.
Oopacks	5,438	"	25.00 a 32.00 "
Oonamis	5,044	"	19.50 a 30.00 "
Oanfas	7,847	"	22.50 a 41.50 "
Seang-tams	329	"	15.00 "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding number of days from the opening of last season, viz., 3 days.

HANKOW TEA.				KIUKIANG TEA.			
		1893.	1892.			1893.	1892.
		half-chests.				half-chests.	
Settlements		18,656	17,626	Settlements		2,398	4,252
Stock		139,771	31,114	Stock		52,838	9,107
Arrivals		158,427	48,740	Arrivals		55,236	13,359

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Ningchows	Tls. 39.50 a 53.00	48.00 a 60.00	50.00 a 86.00 per picul.
Oopacks	25.00 a 32.00	none.	none.
Oonamis	19.50 a 30.00	18.50 a 19.60	19.50 a 27.25 "
Oanfas	22.50 a 41.50	28.00 a 38.50	31.50 a 62.00 "
Seang-tams	15.00 a "	none.	19.50 a 27.25 "

FREIGHTS.—In ports, for London, s.s. *Moyune*, expected, s.s. *Glengarry* advertised to follow *Moyune*, at 57 6 per ton.

Exchange.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1893.	1892.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	3/11½	4 "
Credits, 4 months' sight	4 0½	4 1
Do. 6 do.	4 0½	4 1½
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	2½	2½
3 days' sight private	3½	3½
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	29½	29½

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 12th May:—Although the usual Spring Races have been held since our last issue, it cannot be said they have in any way interfered with the business of the port, for demand for tonnage both to London and New York has been far from brisk, and there is no immediate likelihood of any improvement. Coastwise.—Trade is in a most deplorable state and even the regular liners find a difficulty in employing their steamers; in the absence of demand quotations below may be considered quite nominal. Nagasaki to Shanghai.—There are no enquiries for tonnage and rates have further declined.

For London *via* Suez Canal:—The P. and O. extra str. *Shanghai* and the *Ajaz* are the only boats on the berth both of which are circulated for despatch 16th and 17th instant, respectively. The *Pinguey* due from Japan shortly will follow taking current rates.

For New York *via* Suez Canal:—The *Energia* is still on the berth but will leave in a day or so taking a fair cargo considering the prevailing dull state of the export trade generally. There will be no other steamer on the berth for some little time. *Via* the Cape.—We have one sailing vessel in port but offers for charter are not forthcoming at present and what little cargo is offering for shipment by sail is being sent to Hongkong for transhipment thence.

Hankow to London.—Four of the steamers mentioned in our last have proceeded up river and the *Benledi* shortly expected will follow. The tea market opened last week but the rate of freight for the first steamer has not yet been named.

Departures for London:—P. & O. extra steamer *Formosa* 2nd inst., s.s. *Polyphemus* *via* Amoy 5th idem.

Departure for New York:—Nil.

Departure for Manila:—s.s. *Golden Cross* 3rd inst.

Quotations are:—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co., O. S. S. Co., Ben Line, C. M. S. N. Co., and Glen Line 45s. per ton for General cargo. Shanghai to New York direct 50/ per ton for all cargo. Newchwang to Swatow 19 cents per picul nominal. Newchwang to Amoy 17 a 18 cents per picul nominal. Newchwang to Canton 16 a 17 cents per picul. Nagasaki to Shanghai 95 cents a \$1.00 per ton register.

Settlement during the fortnight.—Nil.

Disengaged vessel in port.—American ship *Sintram* 1,590 tons register.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 12th May:—JAPAN.—Nothing of importance has taken place since our last, but we are pleased to be able to make known that the market for nearly all kinds has steadily improved, and has reached now a pretty firm basis: of course the firmness can be attributed to the almost entire withdrawal of such coal as Takashima, both lump and dust, and the enhanced prices of Mike, as also the scarcity of arrivals, which have been much fewer than usual. CARDIFF.—Small sales at quotations still continue but in very small lots. AUSTRALIAN.—Wollongong has still further advanced and slightly higher offers have been made for usual size cargoes but without resulting in business, holders still anticipate that £7.00 will yet be got. Yesterday a fairly large cargo was placed at £6.40 per ton May shipment. Newcastle N.S.W.—There is a small demand but no transactions have, as yet, taken place. AMERICAN ANTHRACITE.—Natives are nibbling at cargo to arrive but their offers are so absurdly low as to be ridiculous.

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 9.75 per ton.	Japan, Mike Small ex godown	Tls. 3.25 p. ton.
American Anthracite, ex godown	12.50 "	" Imabuko, ex godown	2.00 "
Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship	6.40 "	" Keelung Lump, ex godown	3.50 "
" steamer cargo ex godown	6.40 "	" Hayama, ex godown	3.25 "
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex godown	6.50 "	" Chikuzen, ex godown	2.75 a 3.25 "
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	5.25 "	" Meniji, ex godown	3.00 "
" " Small	3.25 "	" Ohnoura	3.00 "
" Mike Lump	4.25 "	" Namazuta Lump, ex godown	4.00 "
		" Dust	3.00 "

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Mike Large, 4,179 tons; Mixed Japan, 3,266 tons; Mike Dust, 603 tons; Mike Nut, 400 tons; Namazuta Lump, 520 tons; Takasima Mixed, 1,400 tons; Moji, 1,950 tons; Mike Small, 2,800 tons; Fukumo, 450 tons; total, 15,568 tons.

Kerosene Oil.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 12th May:—There has been an unprecedentedly large business done in Devoes to arrive at £1.10 per case, and we believe as low as £1.09 per case has been accepted. "Spot" cargo has also commanded considerable attention and sales have been made at £1.17 to 1.18 per case short prompt. Small transactions have also occurred in Batoum at quotations. There have been no arrivals of either kind. Stocks are now 190,120 cases American and 123,683 Russian. Deliveries during the fortnight 95,121 cases American, 38,817 Russian.

Devoes's

Russian

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 3s. 9½d. " Banks Bills, demand, 3s. 9½d. " Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 3s. 9½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. ; 6 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight 3s. 10½d. 6 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 4.78; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 4.88, 6 months' sight, 4.91. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.93. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 105. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 71½ per cent. discount; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers 72½. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, 72. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 309. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 309½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, £254.75. Silver Bars, £111.00. Mexican dollars, £73.525. Carolus dollars, £90.00. Copper Cash, 1,420. Chinese Interest, mace 0.70 nom. Bar Silver in London, per oz 38½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Circular.)

May.	Bar Silver £ oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GERMANY.	N. YK.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty 4 m/s.		T/T	Rupees. T/T
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
6th	38 5/8	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.91/4.94	4.92/4.95	3.97	104	71½/8	72½	310
8th	38 5/8	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.11	3.11	4.93/4.96	4.93/4.96	3.98	103½	71½/8	72½	310
9th	38 5/8	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.11	4.93/4.96	4.94/4.97	3.98	103½	71½/8	72½	310
10th	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.11	4.93/4.96	4.94/4.97	3.98	103½	71½/8	72½	309½
11th	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.88/4.91	4.91/4.94	3.95	104½	71½/8	72½	309½
12th	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.87/4.90	4.88/4.91	3.93	105	71½/8	72½	309

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 10th May, 1893, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 101 to 106, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings †	5,420	2,420	17,900	5,440	8,714	45,095	4,805	22,975	4,620	1,020	...	...	1750	...	1750	11,000	370
T-Cloths, 32-in.	2,230	2,525	2,405	425	1,085	3,125	940	4,850	450	5,345	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	950
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	60	...	...	750	1,450	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	550	...
" 36-in.	470	...	...	30	240	120	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	30
White Shirtings	1,580	584	2,439	789	1,140	9,260	1,160	31,852	2,800	520	4,994	...	...	...	...	3,700	900
Drills, English & Dutch	90	...	245	...	...	390	515	2,488	4,055	105	...	...	465	...	150	180	688
" American	75	...	60	...	...	1,650	675	5,535	3,645	30	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Jeans, English & Dutch	30	...	80	...	20	120	60	3,630	2,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Sheetings, English	120	...	1,180	2,530	1,880	1,650	800	10,680	7,260	...	60	...	...	...	...	420	510
" Indian	...	...	...	20	...	...	160	2,340	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" American	400	...	20	...	...	...	2,100	18,340	26,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	5,772	30	645	530	388	3,494	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	440
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	...	120	50	...	170	...	1,102	180	50	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Chintzes	...	...	160	50	230	260	60	1,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Printed T-Cloths	...	...	1,934	1,029	1,398	3,772	766	14,324	335	295	60	...	...	...	...	450	...
Printed Twills	...	...	204	60	110	1,077	252	288	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	190	50	1,274	850	960	1,360	411	1,719	1,609	425	...	...	...	...	...	250	125
Velvets	...	...	30	30	90	135	...	40	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	48	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs	200	...	1,600	620	1,370	1,100	455	1,258	118	200	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	277
Muslins	100	...	560	480	100	500	60	1,400	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	1,000
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	160	...	50	160	80	160	...	60	...	...	500	...	96	100	167
Cotton Yarn, Indian	145	...	3,300	297	1,152	1,770	1,254	11,761	4,905	45	...	...	...	...	6	120	...
" English	...	...	...	...	12	402	9	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	24	...	48	36	36	126	12	348	156	30	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
" Cotton	...	...	36	12	...	24	48	480	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	30	...	78	12	6	438	78	106	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	6
Camlets	80	...	10	70	210	630	10	360	230	70	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Long Ells	...	...	140	120	160	625	85	160	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	40
Lastings	20	...	40	20	300	1,220	40	1,000	200	60	...	...	40	...	...	120	70
Italian Cloth	90	...	210	60	120	499	150	360	180	30	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians	130	...	620	339	220	3,968	510	9,054	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	200
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Cotton Flannels	...	...	...	60	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
Lead in Pigs	518	70	205	...	267	1,876	...	836	76	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	84	...	798	113	26	1,181	484	1,092	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American	1,000	...	5,000	3,000	17,080	22,376	6,000	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	...	...	1,500	...	1,400	...	...	20,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, ON 31ST DEC., 1892.	
	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1893.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1893.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 11th May, 1892
Grey Shirtings †	133,279	1,577,246	2,382,858	111,677	1,965,339	2,589,319	1,746,978	1,540,585
T-Cloths, 32-in.	27,130	262,832	500,674	17,863	328,377	529,946	265,440	243,165
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	2,860	85,926	...	70,770	...	...	85,204	...
" 36-in.	3,120	57,845	111,975	2,541	82,851	139,240	78,862	91,670
White Shirtings	61,718	529,491	794,106	46,251	644,887	783,666	476,951	621,758
Drills, English & Dutch	9,371	86,546	65,820	10,884	143,366	72,521	76,465	96,817
" American	11,820	71,230	121,984	4,875	125,015	237,100	68,860	211,051
Jeans, English & Dutch	6,940	46,706	63,272	2,870	39,958	63,378	26,092	66,024
" American	800	11,310	590	...	18,000	4,000	12,690	...
Sheetings, English	27,090	212,136	337,794	14,220	293,280	...	166,717	247,324
" Indian	3,500	20,959	...	...	15,500	...	1,521	...
" American	47,960	172,170	480,889	10,825	345,055	481,203	337,810	323,471
Dyed Shirtings	11,449	68,941	103,240	5,037	61,281	92,772	19,192	20,187
Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	1,792	14,339	15,342	2,518	18,129	33,384	14,347	7,493
Chintzes	2,442	19,782	22,548	1,498	29,499	30,387	28,601	29,171
Printed T-Cloths	24,363	163,295	228,995	18,413	232,981	236,167	251,156	193,282
Printed Twills	2,647	44,542	54,714	7,984	61,486	57,849	93,612	30,704
Turkey Red Shirtings	9,223	127,720	212,783	50	49,993	199,854	179,106	374,602
Velvets	470	7,925	10,979	452	17,814	15,048	17,549	6,889
Velveteens	312	3,125	5,290	...	3,343	5,480	2,092	3,504
Handkerchiefs	10,698	142,196	169,401	7,842	145,221	168,509	172,154	135,847
Muslins	4,800	49,385	83,126	4,198	137,570	153,529	154,094	125,331
Lenos & Balzarines	1,533	15,410	31,988	3,864	48,647	70,632	56,739	76,379
Cotton Yarn, Indian	24,755	180,751	258,876	8,429	151,737	223,647	77,224	41,539
" English	501	6,186	15,930	225	2,321	6,307	...	9,156
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	876	11,595	11,673	1,460	17,256	19,000	10,821	10,959
" Cotton	698	6,523	9,812	216	9,403	12,829	5,527	7,652
Medium and Broad Cloths	804	6,888	7,807	1,050	6,400	12,354	16,642	15,213
Camlets	1,750	22,049	25,263	1,200	30,030	19,869	15,051	11,996
Long Ells	1,590	20,539	22,874	300	25,665	25,240	14,089	13,526
Lastings	3,130	38,902	44,947	3,080	74,338	53,038	49,821	24,072
Italian Cloth	1,799	20,862	26,385	3,626	24,950	24,185	12,652	21,203
Cotton Lastings & Italians	16,537	196,253	237,794	19,704	323,068	251,053	317,977	196,029
Plain & Figured Orleans	60	2,049	9,953	...	660	7,429	3,288	6,646
Cotton Flannels	590	16,095	7,483	83	24,266	6,704	34,221	38,130
Lead in Pigs	4,816	46,062	33,297	...	44,537	57,579	19,017	35,078
Iron—Nail Rod	3,988	56,892	59,880	...	47,668	61,484	63,385	154,361
Kerosine Oil, American	60,956	752,907	406,908	2,437	680,809	397,234	190,120	497,454
" Russian	23,200	122,830	168,720	80,000	270,953	40,055	123,683	61,179

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Formosa, Titan, Glengarry, Pathan, Ancona, Pingsuey, Oriental, Oceanien, Ajax, Shanghai and Holyrood.

† Import Cargoes declared during interval: Empress of India, Orestes, Oldenberg, Marie Valerie, Ningchow, Yarra and Melbourne.

‡ From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 12th May, 1893.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—A small lot of shares was sold at 110% prem. *Bank of China.*—Shares have changed hands at £10.85 and 0.80.

SHIPPING.—*China Mutual S. N. Co.*—A few preference shares were sold at £63, and some ordinary shares, with £31 paid up, at £10.10.

DOCKS.—Shares in *Boyd and Co.* were placed at £140.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The only change to report is a sale of *Yangtze Insurance* shares at £70. *China Traders'* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$54, and *Canton* are wanted there at \$112.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* are obtainable at \$220. *Chinas* have been placed at \$83 and are offering at the same rate. Some *Straits Fire Insurance* shares were sold at \$163.

MINING.—*Raub Australian Gold Mining* shares were sold at \$7 for delivery on 31st May. *Sheridan Mining.*—A telegram was received this morning conveying an offer by the Smuggler Mining Co. to lease the Mines for three years, at a royalty of 12½ per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business has been done in *Shanghai Waterworks* shares at £156½, in *Llewellyn* shares at \$80, in *Shanghai-Sumatra* new shares at £100 to 110, and in *Shanghai Silk Filature* shares at £150 and 160.

LOANS.—*Chinese Government Loan Bonds*, issue E, were placed at £281, plus accrued interest, and *Shanghai-Sumatra Debentures* at \$100 plus accrued interest for cash, at \$105 for delivery on 30th September.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATION.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.		Closing.
Tacts.									
<i>Banks.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Co	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$3,600,000.00	\$71,171.30	31 Dec 92	*£1	1 Mar 93	110% pm. 191.62
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ltd.	199,875	£10	£11	.....	£2,002.13	10 31 Dec 92	+0.49	4 Mar 92	0.80
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	+£35.23	14 Feb 91	£20.0.0 106.96
National Bank of China, Ltd.	19,970	£10	£8	.....	\$20,572.82	31 Dec 92	None.	.....	.....
Do. B	29,955	£10	£8					.....	.....
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1					.....	.....
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	£3,000	£171.12	31 Dec 92	*£6	5 April 93	 95.00
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£2,437.11	31 Dec 91	12½%	7 July 92	 22.00
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£150	£150	.....	£1,050.34	31 Dec 92	*20%	1 Mar 92	 150.00
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares	20,000	£10	£10	£114,000.00	£1,296.19	0 31 Dec 92	*3%	27 Mar 93	£6.10.0 33.91
Do. ord. do.	10,000	£10	£5						£1.0.0 5.26
Do. do. do.	10,000	£10	£3½						£0.10.0 2.61
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	T. £50	T. £50	£73,449.16	£5,182.45	31 Dec 92	*5%	14 Mar 93	T. £55.00 57.33
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$20	\$20	\$619,000.00	\$18,714.87	31 Dec 92	*5%	30 Jan 93	\$29.25 21.35
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£18,500.00	£67.92	31 Dec 92	*£12	6 Jan 93	 420.00
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	£100	£100	£41,000.00	£5,302.57	30 April 92	£12	28 June 92	 300.60
Byrd & Co., Ltd.	7,800	£100	£100						 140.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100						 110.00
First year.									
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$750,000.00	\$237,185.68	30 April 92	+£4.50	19 Sept 92	\$54.00 39.42
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£25	£200,000.00	£159,969.32	31 Dec 92	+£26.67	22 April 93	 125.00
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$842,000.00	\$422,392.37	30 June 92	+£7	12 Oct 92	\$82.00 59.86
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$280,000.00	\$133,627.84	31 Dec 92	+£86%	27 April 93	 70.00
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$730,000.00	\$73,349.32	31 Dec 91	85	13 Jan 93	\$112.00 81.76
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$35,000.00	\$364,722.32	31 Dec 91	+£5	15 July 92	\$13.00 9.45
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,060,000	\$301,495.70	31 Dec 92	+£17.50	16 Mar 93	\$220.00 160.60
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,060	\$100	\$20	\$825,000.00	\$183,787.54	31 Dec 92	+£7	7 Mar 93	\$83.00 60.59
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$127,500.00	\$22,845.03	31 Dec 92	5%	29 Mar 93	\$16.50 9.49
Singapore Ins. Co., Ltd. in Liq.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$126,852.17	31 Dec 91	+£80.70	26 April 90	\$12.50 9.12
<i>Wharves.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kong Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£94,089.75	£4,302.19	31 Dec 92	*£11.00	9 Mar 93	 272.50
Birt's Wharf H. C. & W. C. Co.	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00	.....	31 Oct 92	*£3½	28 Nov 92	 37.50
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$14,409.37	31 Dec 92	*£1.50	9 Feb 93	\$42.00 30.66
<i>Mining.</i>									
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	£47,714.08	31 Dec 92	None.	.....	..... 9.00
Smuggler Union Mining Co.	50,000	G. \$100	G. \$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal.
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	115,000	\$1	\$0.50	.....	£95,449.49	30 June 91	None.	.....	\$0.15 0.11
Do. do.	25,000	\$1	\$1						\$1.00 0.73
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£40,397.90	£2,643.16	31 Dec 92	*7%	14 Mar 93	 200.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£11,000.00	£1,930.32	31 Dec 92	*5%	2 Mar 93	 75.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£100,000.00	£12,644.41	31 Dec 92	\$£2.61	30 Mar 93	 210.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	£25,723.08	£218.45	31 Dec 92	*5½%	25 Mar 93	 156.50
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£7,810.42	30 June 92	None.	.....	..... 17.00
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£4,692.42	29 Feb 92	+£12	15 May 90	 6.00
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$3,061.51	31 Dec 91	*8%	10 Mar 92	\$110.00 80.30
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	477	£100	£100	.....	£775.78	31 Dec 92	+£1	29 Mar 93	 88.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	£30	£28,263.17	£301.51	31 Dec 92	*3½%	2 Mar 93	 25.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$552.12	31 Dec 91	*\$5	20 April 92	\$80.00 58.40
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	£1,903.86	£1,855.54	31 Dec 92	*£2	25 April 93	 44.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£623.53	14 Oct 92	*£1.50	9 Dec 92	 39.50
Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ltd.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$10,225.99	.....	30 Nov 91	*3%	30 Nov 91	\$85.00 62.05
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100	\$7,311.93	.....	31 Dec 92	None.	.....	..... 115.00
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 110.00
Shanghai-Lankat Tob. Co., Ltd.	1,590	£100	£80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 60.00
Do. Founders'	10	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 525.00
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Ltd.	500	£50	£50	.....	.....	31 Dec 92	+7%	25 April 93	 35.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	1,500	£50	£30	.....	.....	31 Dec 92	+7%	25 April 93	 20.00
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	360	£100	£100	£250.00	.....	31 Oct 92	+9½%	10 Jan 93	 110.50
Do.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$175,000	\$15,538.47	31 Dec 91	.....	9 Nov 92	\$15.50 11.32

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£25,000.00	£100	7%	Dec. & June	nominal.
Do. 1884	£15,000.00	£15,000.00	£100	7%	Do.	Do.
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£100	7%	Do.	Do.
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	Do.
Do. 1890	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	Do.
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	£108.00
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£85,000	£100	7%	Quarterly	£102 (a) nominal.
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	*4%	2 Sept. '92	£11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	S. £767,200.00	£716,800.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(a) £281.00
Shanghai Land Invest. Co. Debentures.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(a) £100.00
Do. Do.	£105,200.00	£105,200.00	£100	5½%	June & Dec.	£100.00

* For half year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A dividend of 6% for the half year to 31st Dec., 1892, was paid on 12th Jan., 1893. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.